

DAILY REPORT

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES

XINHUA Assesses Carter-Reagan TV Debate	B 1
RENMIN RIBAO on Mass Media, U.S. Election [30 Oct]	B 1
U.S. Senator Leaves Beijing for Other Parts of Country	B 3
PRC, U.S. Exchange Investment, Insurance Guarantee Notes	B 3
Briefs: Visiting U.S. Doctors; Runners in U.S. Event	B 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

Reportage on Wang Ping-Led Delegation's Visit to DPRK	D 1
Meeting With Kim Il-song	D 1
Presentation of Awards	D 1
Pyongyang Banquet	D 1
Vice Premier Yao Yilin Meets Japanese Banker	D 2
Discussion of Fiscal Plans [KYODO]	D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Reportage on Thai Prime Minister's Activities [Bangkok NATION REVIEW 30 Oct]	E 1
Talks With Deng, Huang	E 1
Visit to Fayuan Temple	E 2
Thai Ambassador's Banquet	E 2
Farewell by Zhao	E 2
Thai Papers on Visit	E 3
Variations to Thai Premier's Meeting With Deng, Huang	E 3
PRC Leaders Congratulate Sihanouk on Birthday	E 3
Sihanouk Departure for DPRK	E 4
VODK Reports Kampuchean Guerrilla Attacks on SRV Troops	E 4
RENMIN RIBAO: Nguyen Co Thach Contradicts Himself [27 Oct]	E 5
Philippine's Marcos Cites Economy's Growth	E 5
Gu Mu Chides Australia's Nonrecognition of Pol Pot	E 6
Head of China Investment Corporation Visits Australia	E 6
Forestry Minister Concludes Visit to New Zealand	E 7
ASEAN Science Ministers Meet in Bangkok	E 7

WESTERN EUROPE

Reportage on Continuing Visit of Netherlands Premier	G 1
Talks With Zhao Ziyang	G 1
Meeting With Deng Xiaoping	G 1
Talks With Hua Guofeng	G 1
Laying of Wreath	G 2
Beijing Opera	G 2
Netherlands Foreign Minister Briefs Newsmen [AFP]	G 2
Wan Li Meets With Danish Labor Minister	G 3

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Vice Premier Bo Yibo Meets With Mexican Businessmen	J 1
Banquet in Beijing	J 1
Yao Yilin Interviewed by Mexican Journalist	J 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

AFP: Bomb Explodes in Beijing Railway Station	L 1
Vice Minister Wang Notes Shortage of Lawyers	L 1
RENMIN RIBAO Commentator on Veteran Cadres' New Tasks [29 Oct]	L 2
RENMIN RIBAO Contributing Commentator on Life Tenure of Cadres [28 Oct]	L 6
RENMIN RIBAO Advocates Rational Flow of Talented People [21 Oct]	L 11
State Council Issues Regulations on Socialist Competition	L 12
Equipment for Small Hydropower Stations Production	L 15
Late Report: XINHUA on Railway Station Bomb	L 16

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Jiangxi Holds Conference on Youth Problems	O 1
JIEFANG RIBAO on Commune Leadership System Reform [10 Oct]	O 2
Shanghai Holds Memorial Service for Artist Zhao Dan	O 3
Zhejiang's Tie Ying on Enterprise Self-Management	O 3
ZHEJIANG RIBAO Editorial on Reform of Current Systems [26 Oct]	O 4

SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU RIBAO on Rural Responsibility Systems [26 Oct]	Q 1
GUIZHOU RIBAO Article on Political Work in Industry [25 Oct]	Q 1
Sichuan Paper on Rural Responsibility Systems [24 Oct]	Q 2

NORTH REGION

Hebei's Jin Ming Meets Ping-Pong Players 23 October	R 1
Nei Monggol To Promote Minority Higher Education	R 1
SHANXI RIBAO on Strengthened Political, Ideological Work [25 Oct]	R 2

NORTHEAST REGION

Heilongjiang: Harbin Issues Circular on Market Controls	S 1
HEILONGJIANG RIBAO Urges Economic Reforms [29 Oct]	S 1
Jilin Party Committee on Improving Responsibility System [JILIN RIBAO 30 Oct]	S 2
Correction to Jilin Deputies Discuss Various Issues	S 3
Briefs: Heilongjiang Gold Reserves; Heilongjiang Industry; Heilongjiang Personnel; Jilin Power Production	S 3

HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

HSIN WAN PAO Comments on Hostages, U.S. Presidential Debate [29 Oct]	U 1
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XINHUA ASSESSES CARTER-REAGAN TV DEBATE

OW291718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1714 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Washington, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--As the long protracted American presidential campaign comes to an end, Democratic candidate Jimmy Carter and his Republican challenger Ronald Reagan eventually appeared in a nationally televised debate on both foreign and domestic issues in Cleveland, Ohio late tonight.

This is the two rivals final major effort to enlist support from voters, especially the considerable number of undecided voters for the November 4 election. During the 90-minute exchanges and rebuttals, each candidate made every effort to defend his own position and attack the other. Both stuck to familiar themes and there was nothing new as regard to their policies which have been repeatedly stated during the year-long campaign.

During the debate, Carter intended to make "the war and peace question," his opponent's tax cut proposal, the women rights stand and social programs which he regards as vulnerable points of Reagan the focus of the contest.

Carter said he has used his presidential power to "preserve peace" and for this purpose has increased defense budget and defense commitment. He accused Reagan of being a habitual advocate of military intervention in world trouble spots. The President was also critical of Reagan's position on the arms control and his opposition to SALT II in particular. While defending his own economic policies, Carter called Reagan's huge tax cut plan as "one of the most highly inflationary ideas."

In his counterattack, Reagan raised a number of existing problems, particularly economic problems facing the country. He said, "Our first priority must be world peace and use of force is only a last resort when all else has failed." Reagan argued that he has no intention to seek "nuclear superiority" and he only wanted "mutual arms reductions" by renegotiating a new strategic arms limitation accord with the Soviet Union.

It is widely held here that this debate could have some impact on the final week of the campaign, but initial comments by impartial observers by midnight did not spell out who had the bigger gains.

In an earlier commentary this morning, the Baltimore SUN said, "It would be the height of naivete to suppose that the confusion and contradiction and obfuscation of this campaign will be magically dispelled in a 90-minute TV show."

For the moment, the presidential campaign is still in a deadlock. The latest polls show that Carter is catching up with Reagan in popular votes, while the challenger is holding a narrowing lead in electoral votes. Their contest in big industrial states which will decide the outcome of the voting, is virtually a toss-up.

RENMIN RIBAO ON MASS MEDIA, U.S. ELECTION

HK300809 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Oct 80 p 5

[Newsletter from America by Zhang Yan (1728 1750): "The Mass Media and the U.S. Election"]

[Text] The press, radio and television mass media occupy a particularly important place in the United States, a country where the cultural level is relatively high everywhere and electronic facilities are highly developed. According to statistics, 98 percent of all homes in the United States have at least 1 television set, and on average everyone watches 3 hours a day. [paragraph continues]

Audiences often total 60 to 90 million during the mid-evening "prime time" (roughly 1900 to 2100), when most important political news programs are shown. The nation has as many as 1,000 television stations and 10,000 radio stations. There are countless newspapers and periodicals. Television news is the important source for understanding current affairs for millions of viewers and affects their thinking every day.

Since the primary elections began early this year, reporting on the election has become the central topic of the U.S. mass media; there seems to be election news every day. Wherever the candidates go, they are followed by crowds of reporters. This reached a climax around the time of the two national party conventions in the summer. The number of delegates and alternates attending the July Republican Party convention in Detroit was only 4,000, but the number of newsmen covering the event was 12,500. The three main national television networks simply moved their news staffs and equipment to the convention site and established a temporary fully-equipped transmitting system. Reporters turned out in full strength, with the top-ranking commentators well to the fore. Each day they broadcast over 10 hours of commentaries from the convention site.

Most Americans learn about the progress of the election campaign from television. Over half of television news consists of on-the-spot reports, so vivid that the viewers feel that they are right there. However, a program lasts only a few minutes, and the viewers see only the scenes that the cameramen choose to shoot; not only is it impossible to see the total scene, it is difficult to avoid being fooled on occasion. For instance, on the first day of the Republican convention, the television cameras showed a scene of great fervor and enthusiasm but failed to show that almost half the hall consisted of empty seats. A television reporter especially filmed an interview with a black delegation, giving the impression that many blacks were attending the convention, whereas in fact it was not at all easy to find the few blacks interviewed from among the 4,000 delegates. Television stations fiercely compete with each other, and all of them want to create something new and original in order to gain viewers. At the key moment in the selection of a vice-presidential candidate at the Republican convention, an exclusive CBS interview with Ford revealed the amazing news that this former president might serve as Reagan's running mate. In fact, the negotiations between Reagan and Ford had already fizzled out. When Reagan announced to the convention late at night that Bush would be his running mate, the reporter of this television station was simply put on the spot.

It is impossible for a man to run for president in the United States without frequent appearances on magazine covers or the television screen. Even two such well-known figures as Carter and Reagan have no alternative but to strive for more publicity and more headlines. Of course, being interviewed is good for one's self-publicity, but on the other hand the opposite effect may be produced under the interviewer's sharp questioning. Last autumn when Kennedy's chances looked much better than Carter's, he suffered serious political damage when an interviewer's questioning reduced him to muttering and mumbling about the drowning death of a female secretary.

Public opinion polls conducted by newspapers, television and a number of well-known companies working in tandem play an enormous part throughout the entire election campaign. Although not completely reliable, these investigations carried out by opinion polls do provide a basis of reference for observing the trends. Apart from affecting the strategies of the candidates themselves, they also influence people's thinking and tendencies in varying degrees. In particular, in the final crucial moments of the current campaign, ever more frequent opinion polls are as taut and exciting as the last 5 minutes of a basketball game in which the lead is constantly changing.

Since the middle of this century all the mass media have flaunted the independence of their news reporting, but in fact every major newspaper, radio station and television station is the property of its boss who makes enormous profits every year. On the surface, the mass media appear to be striving to create the impression of being unbiased, objective and fair. However, they are naturally very careful in how they word their articles and what scenes they shoot. In addition, these major mass media all concentrate on the activities of the candidates of the two main parties, thus objectively making this indelible impression on people: Like it or not, you can only elect a president who is one of the candidates of the two major parties.

U.S. SENATOR LEAVES BEIJING FOR OTHER PARTS OF COUNTRY

OW291528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 29 Oct (XINHUA)--Senator Larry Pressler of the Republican Party of the United States and his party left Beijing today for a visit to other parts of China.

The guests arrived here on October 25 on a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. They met with Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin and were guests of honour at a banquet hosted by secretary-general of the institute Xie Li when they were in Beijing.

PRC, U.S. EXCHANGE INVESTMENT, INSURANCE GUARANTEE NOTES

OW300844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 30 Oct (XINHUA)--China and the United States of America exchanged notes of agreement on investment insurance and investment guaranties here today.

Zhang Wenjin, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Mr Leonard Woodcock, U.S. ambassador to China, signed the notes on behalf of their respective governments. Present at the exchange ceremony were Wei Yuming, vice-minister of the Foreign Investment Commission of China, and Chen Shuzi, vice-president of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation. Mr Walter C. Lenahan, counsellor of the U.S. Embassy here, also attended.

BRIEFS

VISITING U.S. DOCTORS--Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--Liao Chengzhi and Xiao Jingguang, vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, had a cordial conversation here this evening with Dr Donald C. Harrison and Mrs Harrison and Dr Norman Shumway and Mrs Shumway of the United States. Professor Harrison is head of the cardiology division and Dr Shumway is head of the cardiac surgery division of the Stanford University Medical Center. Following the meeting, the NPC vice-chairmen hosted a dinner in honour of the visitors. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1553 GMT 25 Oct 80 OW] Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--A banquet in honour of two medical professors from Stanford University Medical Center in the U.S. and their wives, was hosted here this evening by Qian Xinzong, minister of public health and honorary president of the Chinese Medical Association. The guests of honour were Professor Donald C. Harrison and Mrs Harrison, and Professor Norman Shumway and Mrs Shumway. Among those present were Lu Zhijun, vice-president of the Chinese Medical Association, and doctors in the capital. The American professors have come on a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Medical Association. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 24 Oct 80 OW]

RUNNERS IN U.S. EVENT--Beijing, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--Two Chinese runners left here today for Youngstown, Ohio, U.S.A., to take part in the 25-kilometer international peace race, the Chinese Athletics Association said. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 27 Oct 80 OW]

REPORTAGE ON WANG PING-LED DELEGATION'S VISIT TO DPRK

Meeting With Kim Il-song

OW301234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Oct (XINHUA)--Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea told a Chinese delegation here this morning that the Chinese People's Volunteers (CPV) had shed a lot of blood on Korean soil for the Korean people, which the Korean people will never forget.

Receiving the visiting Chinese people's friendship delegation with Wang Ping as its leader and Bai Jiefu as its deputy leader, President Kim Il-song expressed warm welcome to the delegation which had come to take part in the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the CPV's entry into the Korean War. He said the internationalism that exists between the peoples of the two countries is something rare in the world.

Wang Ping recalled a statement by the late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai that in the long course of the Chinese revolution, Korean comrades also supported the Chinese people by shedding their blood. He said the fact that his delegation was enthusiastically welcomed wherever it went is proof that the friendship between the two peoples was cemented in blood. President Kim Il-song also said this friendship is eternal.

Korean leaders O Chin-u, Kim Hwan, and leading members of the departments concerned, Hyon Chun-kuk and Yi Chae-sok were present on the occasion. Chinese Ambassador to Korea Lu Zhixian, military attache of the Chinese Embassy Yu Kezhong and the senior staff of the delegation of the Chinese People's Volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the Korean Military Armistice Commission, Tian Sheng were also present.

Presentation of Awards

OW291704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Oct (XINHUA)--Kang Yang-uk, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, awarded Wang Ping, leader, and Bai Jiefu, deputy leader, of the visiting Chinese people's friendship delegation, with the National Flag Medal, First Class, and the Labour Medal, respectively at a ceremony in Mansudae Assembly Hall here this afternoon. Members of the delegation were awarded with the National Flag Medals, Second or Third Classes.

Among those present at the ceremony were General O Kuk-yol, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Lt General Yun Chin, deputy director of the General Political Bureau of the Korean People's Army; and Deputy Foreign Minister Kim Chae-suk. Chinese Ambassador Lu Zhixian was also present on the occasion.

Pyongyang Banquet

OW291642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Oct (XINHUA)--The South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee of Korea gave a banquet at noon today in honour of the visiting Chinese people's friendship delegation.

Chairman of the provincial people's committee Yom Tae-chun and deputy leader of the Chinese delegation Bai Jiefu spoke at the banquet.

In his speech, Yom Tae-Chun said: "We will never forget the brilliant exploits made by the heroic fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers during the battle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors on the shore of Changjin Lake. "The heroic and moving deeds and magnificent contributions the Chinese volunteers and people made during the fatherland liberation war demonstrate the invincible militant friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples and represent a vivid example of proletarian internationalism. "We are very proud of the great, blossoming Korea-China friendship in our province."

In his speech, Bai Jiefu said: "Hamhung is a heroic city with a glorious history. The people of the city, in active response to the party's call, are striving for the accomplishment of the new militant tasks and the ten major long-range objectives set forth by President Kim Il-Song at the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party. "Hamhung is also a city permeated with Sino-Korean friendship. In the days of the Korean fatherland liberation war, the people of South Hamgyong Province, including the people of this city, forged profound fraternal feelings after sharing weal and woe together."

The Chinese delegation returned here from Hamhung by special plane this afternoon.

VICE PREMIER YAO YILIN MEETS JAPANESE BANKER

OW291630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 29 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met this evening with Mr Haruo Maekawa, governor of the Bank of Japan, and his party. They had a talk on financial and monetary matters. Present at the meeting was Li Baohua, president of the People's Bank of China.

The Japanese guests arrived here on October 27 for a visit at the invitation of Li Baohua. Yesterday, they called on leading members of the People's Bank of China, the Chinese Ministry of Finance, and the Bank of China.

Discussion of Fiscal Plans

OW300027 Tokyo KYODO in English 0006 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing 30 Oct KYODO--China is exerting all efforts at present to check overissue of currency, Vice Premier Yao Yilin told Haruo Maekawa, visiting governor of the Bank of Japan, in an hour-long meeting here Wednesday night. He also revealed emphasis was being laid in erasing deficits amounting to 17 billion yuan.

It is not known to what extent Chinese fiscal authorities plan to hold down the flow of currency since the currency volume in circulation in China is not being made public. Observers believe, however, restraints on overissue of currency are being conducted to check the rise in prices continuing since last year.

As to credits from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and foreign countries, the vice premier said China will limit such loans to those whose conditions are good and which can be repaid for certain. He thus intimated that China plans to take a cautious stand in securing loans although it requires huge amount of money to carry out its modernization programs.

REPORTAGE ON THAI PRIME MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES

Talks With Deng, Huang

BK300054 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 30 Oct 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] Beijing--Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon told Chinese Communist Party's Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping here yesterday that Thailand and ASEAN partners will step up contacts with China to strengthen mutual understanding and relationship.

Meanwhile, the prime minister has also discussed the question of the Communist Party of Thailand with Chinese leaders during his series of meetings here, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila disclosed here yesterday.

Sitthi, however, would not disclose details of the discussions on CPT. Political observers said that Gen Prem's main aim was to step up pressure on the CPT while trying to thwart any attempt by the Soviet Union and Vietnam to exert influence within the outlawed CPT here.

The foreign minister also reported that China had agreed to sell 750,000 tons of crude oil and 250,000 tons of high-speed diesel oil to Thailand at "friendship price." Minister Sitthi said Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Rithauddeen and Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan will be in Bangkok toward the end of next week to check out the outcome of Gen Prem's visit to Beijing.

Prem and Deng discussed the ongoing international situation, including issues on Kampuchea, Afghanistan, the Middle East and the Gulf region.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and China's Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua also took part in the discussions which took place in the Great Hall of the People.

The two sides, according to XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, expressed their hope of a further strengthening of contacts between China and Thailand as well as other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

After the meeting, Deng hosted a luncheon in honour of the Thai guests.

Earlier in the day, Gen Prem and his delegation visited Wat Dhammayutik Aram Buddhist Temple in Beijing. Greeted by the sounding of gongs and drums, the Thai prime minister paid homage to a Buddha image. He also donated a sum of money to the temple.

The premier observed a religious class being given to about 40 Chinese monks in a nearby monastery.

Gen Prem was told that the Buddhist temple in Beijing had been built before the Cultural Revolution which put a temporary halt to its activities. The Chinese Buddhist college was later revived following the fall of the gang of four.

Gen Prem told the abbot that he hoped China's Buddhist association would return to the fold of the world's Buddhist community. Thailand, he said, is ready to cooperate in the continuing research into Buddhism.

In the afternoon, Gen Prem visited a commune in the suburbs of Beijing. He also inspected Beijing's air raid shelters.

The Thai delegation is due to return to Bangkok tomorrow after a visit to Kunming in the south of China.

Visit to Fayuan Temple

OW291345 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 29 Oct (XINHUA)--Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and his party today called at the Fayuan Temple (Temple of the Source of Buddhist Teaching)--one of the oldest in Beijing.

The guests were received at the temple by Zhao Puchu, acting president of the Buddhist Association of China, and Li Shiyu, vice-president of the Buddhist Theological Institute.

With bells ringing and drums beating, the Thai prime minister lighted incense and prayed before the image of Sakyamuni. The venerable Zheng Guo welcomed the guests inside the temple and presented them with rosaries.

The Thai guests inspected cultural relics preserved in the temple including Buddhist scriptures and tablets and attended a lecture given by a high monk for Buddhist students. Later, Zhao Puchu, on behalf of the Chinese Buddhist Association, presented the prime minister with a gilded copper image of Sakyamuni.

Thai Ambassador's Banquet

OW291608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 29 Oct (XINHUA)--A dinner was given here this evening on the occasion of the visit to China of Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon of Thailand by Thai Ambassador Sakon Wannaphrik.

Among the guests were Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua, leading members of government departments and of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Chinese ambassador to Thailand Zhang Weilie. Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon and other distinguished Thai guests accompanying him on the visit were present.

A warm atmosphere permeated through the dinner as hosts and guests repeatedly clinked glasses to the success of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's China visit and to the daily-growing friendship between China and Thailand.

This afternoon, the Thai prime minister and his party visited a rural people's commune where they toured a vegetable garden and a dairy farm, and paid a visit to peasants' homes. They were accompanied by Vice-Mayor of Beijing Ye Zilong. The Thai visitors also inspected an underground air-raid shelter.

Farewell by Zhao

OW300300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0251 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 30 Oct (XINHUA)--General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of Thailand, and his party wound up their visit to Beijing and left for Kunming by air this morning.

Before the distinguished guests' departure, Premier Zhao Ziyang went to the state guest house to bid farewell to the Thai prime minister. Zhao Ziyang said, "Your visit has achieved success and deepened the mutual understanding and friendship between us." Zhao Ziyang asked Prime Minister Prem to convey the greetings of himself and Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, to the Thai king and queen. The Chinese premier also asked him to convey the Chinese people's friendship to the Thai people. He wished the distinguished Thai guests a pleasant trip in China.

Prime Minister Prem expressed thanks for the warm reception given him during his stay in Beijing and hoped that Premier Zhao Ziyang would visit Thailand soon.

The Thai guests are being accompanied on their visit to Kunming by Han Nianlong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Zhang Weilie, Chinese ambassador to Thailand.

Thai Papers on Visit

OW271638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Bangkok, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon will discuss with China the present situation in Thailand and regional problems during his current visit to that country, the Thai paper THAI RATH said editorially today. This is his first official trip to China.

The two nations and peoples are surely to work in cooperation in economic, trade and cultural development even though certain differences exist between the two countries in the political and economic fields, the editorial added.

The NATION REVIEW said in an editorial today: "Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon begins an important visit to China today at a time of crucial developments in the region, particularly in view of the United Nations' overwhelming support for the ASEAN's comprehensive peace plan. His first meeting with the new Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang will in itself be a significant event."

An article of the Bangkok POST today described Prem's visit to China as "the first of a series of diplomatic initiatives designed to restore peace in Southeast Asia."

An editorial of SING SIAN YIT PAO said today: At the time when Thailand and China are seriously threatened by the hegemonist clique, the two peoples must be united and cooperate with each other. The Thai Prime Minister's visit to China is timely and important.

TONG HUA YID PAO said in a commentary yesterday that the visit will contribute to resistance to aggression and threats against this area and to the maintenance of regional tranquility.

VARIATIONS TO THAI PREMIER'S MEETING WITH DENG, HUANG

The following additions to the item entitled "Thai Prime Minister Meets Chinese Leaders" and subtitled "Deng Xiaoping, Huang Hua," published in the 29 October People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, page E 1, are taken from Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1213 GMT on 29 October.

The first line of the second paragraph should read "...Prime Minister Prem had a friendly discussion of the international situation,..."

In the last line of the same paragraph, insert the following at the end of the sentence: "and of the promotion of understanding and development of friendly relations between them."

In the last paragraph, insert the following sentence at the end: "Huang Hua also attended the luncheon."

PRC LEADERS CONGRATULATE SIHANOUK ON BIRTHDAY

OW291544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 29 Oct (XINHUA)--Chinese leaders called on Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk at their residence here this afternoon to congratulate Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on his 58th birthday.

They were Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and his wife Lin Jiamei, Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Ji Pengfei, vice-premier, and his wife Xu Hanbing, and Huang Hua, vice-premier and foreign minister, and his wife He Liliang.

In the hall was a basket of flowers as a gift to Samdech Sihanouk presented by Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the CCP Central Committee, and his wife Zhuo Lin. Li Xiannian and Deng Yingchao exchanged greetings with Samdech and Madame Sihanouk and had a cordial conversation together. The Chinese leaders also presented Samdech Sihanouk with a big birthday cake.

This evening Samdech and Madame Sihanouk hosted a banquet for the occasion. Among the guests were Li Xiannian and his wife, Ji Pengfei and his wife, and Minister of Culture Huang Zhen and his wife.

Sihanouk Departure for DPRK

OW300718 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 30 Oct (XINHUA)--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk left here by air this morning for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They were seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei, his wife Xu Hanbing, and Mr Pai Yong Jai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy here.

VODK REPORTS KAMPUCHEAN GUERRILLA ATTACKS ON SRV TROOPS

OW300854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 30 Oct (XINHUA)--Kampuchean guerrillas killed 30 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded many others in a surprise attack on a Vietnamese motor boat carrying reinforcements bound for northern Koh Kong Province on the Koh Po River in the province on October 24, Radio Democratic Kampuchea announced today.

On the night of October 11, guerrillas in Chhep District, Preah Vihear Province raided a Vietnamese stronghold, killing or wounding 22 enemies and destroying two barracks. On October 16 they attacked a Vietnamese stronghold in Trapeang Kreum in the same district, killing and wounding 24 Vietnamese soldiers and destroying two military fortifications. The following day, they ambushed a group of Vietnamese troops, inflicting casualties on them.

On October 22, the Kampuchean national army and guerrillas ambushed a Vietnamese company conducting mopping up operations at the foot of the Mount Phnom Keav, Battambang Province and killed or wounded 25 enemies.

Between October 17 and 20, Kampuchean guerrillas mounted a series of attacks on three Vietnamese strongholds of O Praeuh, Daeum Chrey and Chranieng on Highway 10 and in the Pailin area. They killed or wounded 21 Vietnamese aggressors and blew up a bridge in the Chranieng village.

On October 20, the Kampuchean national army and guerrillas in the Oddor Meanchey Province made a surprise attack on a Vietnamese company moving from Anlong Veng to the Romchek village for mopping up operations, killing 30 enemies. They also intercepted a group of Vietnamese reinforcements sent from the Anlong Veng. In the evening, the guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese strongholds in the village.

RENMIN RIBAO: NGUYEN CO THACH CONTRADICTS HIMSELF

HK300738 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Oct 80 p 6

[Study notes by Wen Qing (2429 3237): "Nguyen Co Thach Refutes NHAN DAN"]

[Text] There are two pet phrases in the propaganda of the Vietnamese authorities: "The Kampuchean question does not exist" and the "situation in Kampuchea cannot be adversely reversed." Vietnam's NHAN DAN has always said so in its editorials and articles. In an editorial prating about "safeguarding peace" in Southeast Asia, the newspaper recently played the same old tune. Comparatively speaking, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's words and phrases are more varied than those of NHAN DAN. Apart from parroting "the Kampuchean question has never existed," he added: "The problem of Kampuchean crisis does not exist. The problem of refugees does not exist. The problem of famine does not exist. Other problems which Chinese propaganda has exaggerated do not exist!" However, after a string of "nonexistences," the foreign minister inadvertently divulged "the existence of Vietnam in Kampuchea."

A single remark gave away the secret. The last "existence" refuted Nguyen Co Thach's previous five "nonexistences."

What the UN General Assembly, the ASEAN foreign ministers' conference, the foreign ministers' conference of the Islamic nations and the foreign ministers' conference of the West European nations have been unanimously condemning for the past year or so is precisely the "existence of Vietnam in Kampuchea" which Nguyen Co Thach admitted. Does the "existence" of Vietnam in Kampuchea--a synonym for aggression--not lead to the "problem of Kampuchean crisis," the "problem of refugees," and the "problem of famine?"

Nguyen Co Thach's activities also refuted his fallacy of the "nonexistence of the problem of Kampuchea." Last May, he visited Malaysia to talk about the problem of Kampuchea. The same month, he visited Thailand to discuss the problem of Kampuchea. Last June, he went to Indonesia to hold talks on the problem of Kampuchea. Last July, Vietnam put forward the "four-point proposals" to the ASEAN nations, which were closely connected with the problem of Kampuchea. Last September, Nguyen Co Thach attended the UN General Assembly to prate about the problem of Kampuchea. We can say without the slightest exaggeration: All Vietnam's diplomatic activities over the past year have been aimed at solving the problem of Kampuchea in accordance with its expansionist attempt. To put it bluntly, Vietnam intended to lure other countries into tacitly accepting the fait accompli of the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea and into recognizing diplomatically the Phnom Penh puppet regime. In so doing, the Vietnamese tried to acquire legal status so that they could suppress the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and prevent "adverse reversion" of the situation in Kampuchea.

It is obvious that even the Vietnamese authorities themselves do not believe the lies, such as "the problem of Kampuchea does not exist," "the situation in Kampuchea cannot be adversely reversed" and so forth. Nguyen Co Thach refutes NHAN DAN.

PHILIPPINES' MARCOS CITES ECONOMY'S GROWTH

OW271516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Manila, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--President Ferdinand Marcos told the interim national assembly today that his country's gross domestic product achieved a "modest growth" of 5.3 percent in the first half of 1980.

The breakdown is that agriculture grew by 5.2 percent as against 3.4 percent in the same period last year; industry 5.3 percent; and the service sector 5.3 percent as compared with 5.1 percent in the same period last year.

Marcos said that the real gross national product is targeted at a 5.5 percent growth this year. This is to be achieved by continued expansion in agriculture, promotion of exports, increase in industrial production, accelerated development of infrastructures and new energy sources.

He described as significant the great slash in the balance of payments deficit from \$568 million in the first nine months of 1979 to \$200 million in the same months this year. The overall balance of payments position, he said, is expected to register a manageable deficit of \$380 million at the end of 1980.

Turning to the international situation, Marcos noted that the spectacle of a shooting war between Iran and Iraq has been added to the tension prevailing in the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan and Kampuchea. "And this worrisome development has not been mitigated by any salutary development in, say, Afghanistan and Kampuchea, where the fate of entire peoples continues to hang on the blatant aggression by a foreign power," he added.

GU MU HIDES AUSTRALIA'S NONRECOGNITION OF POL POT

OW291629 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] A senior Chinese Government official has said he believes Australia's decision to withdraw recognition of Kampuchea's ousted Pol Pot regime was inappropriate. However, Vice Premier Gu Mu told an Australian press delegation in Beijing that the decision would not affect relations between China and Australia.

Vice Premier Gu said China acknowledged that the Pol Pot regime had made serious mistakes and had become very unpopular, but he said that since they were the only force capable of defending Kampuchean sovereignty against Vietnamese aggression, the world should support the Khmer Rouge as well as other patriotic forces.

HEAD OF CHINA INVESTMENT CORPORATION VISITS AUSTRALIA

OW300328 Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Melbourne, 30 Oct (XINHUA)--Rong Yiren, chairman of the board of directors and president of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC), left here for Hong Kong this morning after a nine-day visit to Australia.

Rong Yiren, who is also vice-chairman of the National Council of the Chinese People's Consultative Conference and executive director of the Bank of China, visited Canberra, Sydney and Melbourne. Two seminars were held in Sydney and Melbourne during Rong's visit to the two cities at which he explained to the participants China's policy and law on joint Chinese and foreign investment enterprises as well as the function of CITIC, which was inaugurated in October last year to carry out commissions from the ministries and local administrations of China concerning joint Chinese and foreign investment enterprises. It also assists foreign investors in seeking interested counterparts in China for the purpose of cooperation.

Private discussions were held between Rong Yiren and representatives of individual firms during his stay in these two cities. Rong Yiren arrived in Melbourne on October 25 as guest of the Australia-China Cooperation Committee.

FORESTRY MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT TO NEW ZEALAND

OW281514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Wellington, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--Chinese Minister of Forestry Yong Wentao and his party left here for Australia today after a friendly visit to New Zealand.

During their stay in this country, Yong Wentao and the forest scientists accompanying him toured Auckland, Rotorua, Taupo and Wellington, where they visited paper pulp and saw mills, a forest research institute, as well as forests. They were deeply impressed by New Zealand's long-term afforestation plan and its management of forest products processing.

The Chinese visitors arrived in New Zealand from the United States on October 17.

ASEAN SCIENCE MINISTERS MEET IN BANGKOK

OW291358 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Bangkok, 29 Oct (XINHUA)--The ministers of science and technology of the ASEAN countries ended their two-day first conference at the tourist retreat of Pattaya yesterday.

The ministers of five countries reported to the conference what their countries had achieved in the development of mineral and marine resources, environmental protection and other fields. They also discussed plans for satellite survey of mineral deposits.

Chairman of the conference and minister of science, technology and energy, Dr Amuwat Watthanaphongsiri told newsmen that the conference also discussed the initiation of a science and technology fund and ways and means of making use of each other's scientific achievements and technology. This is possible, he said, because the ASEAN member nations are roughly similar as far as their resources are concerned, and because conditions exist for their cooperation which in turn would facilitate each other's progress in science and technology.

REPORTAGE ON CONTINUING VISIT OF NETHERLANDS PREMIER

Talks With Zhao Ziyang

OW291536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 29 Oct (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Prime Minister Andreas van Agt of the Netherlands continued to hold talks here this afternoon.

Sources said the two premiers focused the talks on bilateral relations. The Chinese premier explained China's political and economic reforms. Prime Minister van Agt said that in view of the development of China's economy and the present policy of the Chinese Government, there are broad prospects for cooperation between enterprises and economic organizations of the Netherlands and China. The leaders of the two governments also exchanged views on the continued strengthening and development of friendly cooperation in various fields between the two countries.

Prime Minister van Agt invited Premier Zhao Ziyang to visit the Netherlands at his convenience. The Chinese premier accepted the invitation with pleasure.

This morning, Huang Hua, Chinese vice-premier and foreign minister, held talks with Christoph van der Klaauw, foreign minister of the Netherlands.

Meeting With Deng Xiaoping

OW300750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 30 Oct (XINHUA)--Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, today had a wide-ranging exchange of views on the global situation with Andreas van Agt, prime minister of the Netherlands, and his party.

Van Agt said his talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang showed they were agreed or close in their views about many major international issues. "We both desire to advance economic co-operation between our two countries," he added.

Deng Xiaoping said: "We are very pleased with this. I think the friendly cooperation between China and the Netherlands has broad prospects. We should cooperate more closely under the present international situation." Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Kehua and Chinese Ambassador to the Netherlands Ding Xuesong were present.

Talks With Hua Guofeng

OW301251 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 30 Oct (XINHUA)--Chairman Hua Guofeng had a cordial talk with the Netherlands prime minister, Andreas van Agt, and his party here this afternoon.

Hua Guofeng said that, despite their different social systems, China and the Netherlands have no conflict in their fundamental interests. On the contrary, they have common interests in many areas. "This is why their relations in the political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields have developed satisfactorily in recent years," he said.

"Both China and the Netherlands need a peaceful international environment in which to carry out national construction," Hua Guofeng said. "But they are both subject to war threats from the north. They are therefore agreed in their positions on the issue of opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace." Hua Guofeng also explained to the Netherlands guests China's views about a number of international issues.

Van Agt said he agreed to Hua Guofeng's analysis of the present global situation. He said that the Netherlands will take a number of concrete measures to further friendly cooperation between the two countries. Hua Guofeng wished the Netherlands prosperity and expressed hope that Europe will unite and become more powerful.

Laying of Wreath

OW291221 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 29 Oct (XINHUA)--Andreas van Agt, prime minister of the Netherlands, placed a wreath at the monument to the people's heroes on Tiananmen Square here today. He was accompanied by Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Kehua.

Beijing Opera

OW291652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 29 Oct (XINHUA)--Andreas van Agt, prime minister of the Netherlands, and Mrs van Agt and their party this evening saw classical Beijing operas "Monkey Makes Havoc in Heaven," "Picking up a Jade Bracelet" and "Crossroads." Sponsored by the Chinese Ministry of Culture, the performance was presented by the third troupe of the China Beijing Opera Theatre.

Accompanying the distinguished guests at the performance were Vice-Minister of Culture Zhou Erfu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Kehua and Chinese Ambassador to the Netherlands Ding Zuesong. The Netherlands ambassador to China, Mr J. Kneppelhout, and Mrs Kneppelhout were present.

At the end of the performance, accompanied by Zhou Erfu and Han Kehua, Mr and Mrs van Agt went on stage to shake hands with the actors and to present them with a basket of flowers.

This morning, Prime Minister and Mrs van Agt went sightseeing in Beijing.

NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER BRIEFS NEWSMEN

OW300823 Hong Kong AFP in English 0758 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 30 Oct (AFP)--China's strongman Deng Xiaoping today stressed the need for his country to secure low-interest loans for its imports of Western technology while meeting visiting Netherlands Premier Andreas van Agt here.

The Communist Party vice-chairman cited as an example the financing formula France gave to China for the purchase of two French electro-nuclear power plants costing \$950 million each. French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing announced on October 17 during his visit to China that Paris and Beijing had reached agreement in principle on the proposed formula.

Netherlands Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw, briefing newsmen on the Deng-Van Agt meeting today quoted the Chinese strongman as saying that Beijing regarded France's financial terms for the nuclear deal as "suitable."

On the international situation, Mr van der Klaauw indicated that Chinese leaders with whom Premier van Agt has met since his arrival here Tuesday particularly warned against Soviet policy in the Gulf and Middle East.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, who conferred twice with Mr van Agt, told the Netherlands leader that China had tried to mediate an end to the Iranian-Iraq conflict because of the dangerous situation it creates, the Netherlands foreign minister noted. He also said Mr Deng had for his part underscored the need for stronger links among Western Europe, Japan and the United States in the face of the Soviet "threat."

"Western Europe needs the U.S. umbrella, but the U.S. (also) needs the European umbrella. The same goes for Japan," Mr van der Klaauw quoted Mr Deng as saying.

The Netherlands foreign minister, who held talks with his Chinese counterpart, Huang Hua, also said a point of disagreement between Beijing and The Hague concerned the Netherlands doubts over the "planned" nature of the Soviet thrust toward the Middle East, a basic tenet of China's strategic assessment. However, he pointed out that he had detected a new flexibility on the part of Chinese leaders on the issue of detente following Mr van Agt's briefing on the upcoming Madrid conference on European security.

Mr Deng also insisted on the need to forge an alliance between nationalist troops still loyal to former Cambodian head of state Norodom Sihanouk--he estimated them at 3,000--and Khmer Rouge forces, battling Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

On bilateral economic relations, the Netherlands foreign minister said they "will start slowly but it is good to be on the market." He stressed the potential importance of China both as a market and a supplier of raw materials for the Netherlands. The two countries are to sign a framework cooperation agreement in the economic and technological fields.

The Netherlands has asked China to supply a list of projects which might be financed by low-interest loans such as those requested by Beijing in order to conduct feasibility studies. China has meanwhile expressed readiness to sign a double taxation agreement with the Netherlands, under which the two countries will avoid double taxation of firms with joint Sino-Netherlands interests which might be set up in the future.

WAN LI MEETS WITH DANISH LABOR MINISTER

OW291532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 29 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wan Li today had a cordial meeting with Svend Auken, the Danish minister of labor, his wife Mrs Bettina Heltberg and their party.

At the request of the Danish guests, Wan Li explained the political and economic reforms now going on in China. Svend Auken said that China's current reforms are drawing great attention and interest round the world. He said that Denmark will work for closer friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Kang Yonghe, director of the state bureau of labor, and Rudolph Anton Thorning-Petersen, the ambassador of Denmark to China, were present.

The Danish guests who arrived here yesterday are scheduled to study matters about the rights, training and labor protection of workers during their tour of Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou before returning home.

VICE PREMIER BO YIBO MEETS WITH MEXICAN BUSINESSMEN

OW291706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 29 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Bo Yibo met with an industrial and commercial delegation of the Mexican Businessmen's Council for International Affairs (CEMAI) here today in the Great Hall of the People. The delegation is led by Julio A. Millan, president of the Asian entrepreneurial section of CEMAI.

In a friendly talk, Bo Yibo said, "Though China and Mexico are far apart geographically, we have many things in common. I hope we will have more contacts." Noting that the total trade volume between the two countries was not so large, the Chinese vice-premier said that bilateral trade should be expanded. Mr Julio A. Millan said that trade between the two countries will certainly grow.

Present at the meeting were Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT), and Mr Victor Manzanilla Schaffer, Mexican ambassador to China.

CEMAI is a national organization for the promotion and coordination of the international economic activities of Mexican private enterprises.

This evening, Li Chuan, vice-chairman of CCPIT, and Mr Julio A. Millan signed the minutes of talks between CCPIT and CEMAI. After the signing ceremony, Mexican Ambassador to China Victor Manzanilla Schaffer gave a dinner. The Mexican guests will leave here shortly for home.

Banquet in Beijing

OW281706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--A banquet in honour of a visiting Mexican industrial and commercial delegation sent by the Mexican Businessmen's Council for International Affairs (CEMAI) was given here this evening by Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

The 46-member delegation is led by Julio A. Millan, president of the Asian entrepreneurial section of CEMAI, and consists of leaders of the Mexican Confederation of Industrial Chambers and influential businessmen. At the banquet, both hosts and guests expressed the hope that the rapidly increased volume of trade between China and Mexico will continue to grow.

Arriving here yesterday after visiting China's Export Commodities Fair in Guangzhou, the Mexican delegation had talks with Wang Yaoting this morning on the strengthening of mutual understanding and the promotion of bilateral economic and trade relations. Present on the occasion was Mexican Ambassador to China Mr Victor Manzanilla Schaffer.

YAO YILIN INTERVIEWED BY MEXICAN JOURNALIST

OW281656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met this evening with Mr Eugenio Lopez, economic news editor of Mexican newspaper EL HERALDO. The Chinese vice-premier answered the questions about China's politics and economy raised by Mr Eugenio Lopez.

AFP: BOMB EXPLODES IN BEIJING RAILWAY STATION

OW291458 Hong Kong AFP in English 1454 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 29 Oct (AFP)--A bomb caused several deaths and many injuries at Beijing railway station today. Official sources said that an explosion occurred in the main hall of the station at 7:15 local time this evening.

No further details have been released by official sources but an eyewitness said a bomb went off on the first floor of the main hall. The eyewitness said there had been seven dead and about 30 injured. The station in downtown Beijing was crowded with travellers at the time of the explosion.

Just afterwards scores of soldiers and police armed with truncheons cordoned off the station's central building which remained brightly lit as thousands of waiting travellers and passersby stood outside.

The eyewitness said he did not think the person or persons behind the attack had been arrested. Official sources said merely that investigations were underway.

About a dozen ambulances were rushed to the scene immediately after the explosion, the eyewitness said. The explosion occurred on the first floor of the station's main hall at the top of an escalator which was seriously damaged. Flashes from the cameras of police photographers could be seen from outside the station, while ranking cadres could be seen entering and leaving the building continually.

Thousands of people crowded at the ticket offices in other parts of the station which had remained open and a few trains continued to arrive and depart. No such incident has ever been made public before in communist China.

VICE MINISTER WANG NOTES SHORTAGE OF LAWYERS

OW291415 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 29 Oct (XINHUA)--A critical shortage of lawyers is the principal problem facing China's judicial departments, the vice-minister of justice, Wang Yuechen, said today at a national forum on the work of lawyers. He said that China has only 2,000 lawyers and the Ministry of Justice will strive to expand the legal profession over the next five years to one lawyer for every 10,000 city dwellers and one for every 50,000 peasants.

Wang Yuechen said the lawyer-citizen ratio should be higher in cities with concentrations of industry and commerce and with overseas trade connections. The vice-minister called on all levels of government and the Chinese Communist Party to provide facilities for training lawyers. He said lawyers were needed by the public, government departments and industry. He urged judicial departments to accept for legal training the maximum possible number of university graduates who had studied law or commercial and economic subjects, and cadres from government departments, industry and commerce and from social groups such as unions and women's federations. He also called on all levels of government to establish law advisory offices.

The vice-minister reported that in the last two years China had worked hard to re-establish the legal profession, and that so far 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions had set up lawyers' associations or were preparing to do so. Even so, he said, the number of lawyers was far short of the increasing public need.

The forum, which will go on for nine days, was organized by the Justice Ministry and is attended by 120 representatives from notary and law departments, legal advisory offices and individual lawyers. Its main task is to discuss the provisional regulations governing the work of lawyers adopted in August at the Fifth National People's Congress, in preparation for the full implementation of the regulations on January 1, 1981.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON VETERAN CADRES' NEW TASKS

OW291627 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1217 GMT 29 Oct 80

["Text" of RENMIN RIBAO 29 October: commentator's article: "Veteran Cadres' New Tasks"]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Oct (XINHUA)--Recently a gradually increasing number of veteran cadres, who are advanced in years and physically weak, have been voluntarily stepping down to the second and third lines. And the number of outstanding young and middle-aged cadres joining leading bodies is increasing. This is an important indication that our cause is full of vigor and vitality, and there is no lack of successors to carry it on.

Promoting outstanding young and middle-aged cadres to leading posts so that leading bodies are composed of younger and professionally more competent persons is an important part of reforming the party and state leadership system, a major strategic measure to maintain the continuity and stability of the correct leadership of the party and the government, and also a very pressing current task. For many years, we have failed to sufficiently understand this question. In the early period following the founding of new China, the leading comrades were still young, and this was not a pressing issue. This question was brought up in the early 1960's, and we began to solve it step by step. Unfortunately the "Great Cultural Revolution" occurred, confounding right and wrong and confusing man and monsters. Our cadre work suffered extremely serious disruptions, and there was no chance to deal with this question. After the downfall of the "gang of four," many veteran cadres were assigned jobs. This was entirely necessary not only for implementing the cadre policy but also for quickly reversing the passive situation caused by the 10 disastrous years and for carrying forward the revolutionary cause and forging ahead into the future. But, at the same time, this also made the aging phenomenon of the cadre ranks, which had already begun, even more widespread and more serious. This state of affairs is very unsuitable for the large-scale modernization program, and with the passage of time this unsuitability will become more and more acutely pronounced and will seriously impede our forward march. If we fail to see this soberly and fail to make up our minds to pay serious attention to solving this problem, extremely great losses will be brought on the four modernizations in 3 to 5 years time, not to mention 10 years from now.

In selecting and training young and middle-aged cadres, the veteran cadres shoulder very important responsibilities. It can be said that this is the veteran cadres' new task under the new situation. It goes without saying that in the development of the revolutionary cause, the replacement of veteran cadres by new ones is a process of natural replacement.

The selection of young and middle-aged cadres with both moral integrity and ability for leading positions must rely on a set democratic system which includes elections, recall, and so forth, and a cadre system governing the examination, evaluation, training, appointment, promotion, retirement and dismissal of cadres, and must not rely on the selection of "successors" by the leadership of organizations at higher or the same levels. However, our country's democratic system and cadre system are still very imperfect. Under the circumstances, helping the party organizations select and promote young and middle-aged cadres for leading posts is a solemn duty of the veteran cadres. In order to enable the successors to be tempered at leading posts at an early date, it is necessary for a number of veteran comrades, who are advanced in age and physically weak, to retreat to the second line. This is not a disrespect to the veteran comrades, but is required for the interests of the party and the people. Many veteran comrades have displayed this noble style and made the contributions they should make under the new situation. Veteran cadres are the party's valuable assets. In the war years to seize political power, in the years of socialist construction and the struggle to set things right after the downfall of the "gang of four," they have all made great contributions to the cause of the party and the people. Now, in the new situation of the modernization program, a very important way for the veteran cadres to continue to make more contributions to the people is to actively support and train young and middle-aged cadres for leading positions and ensure that our leading bodies at all levels are composed of younger and professionally more competent persons. This is the unshirkable historical duty given to the veteran cadres by the era. To do this effectively and well is the best and most valuable contribution they can make to the four modernizations program.

Some old comrades maintain that they can still work and should work a while longer on the forefront. Of course, this is necessary in some units. This kind of thinking is also understandable. For many years, the old cadres, while witnessing the way the perverted deeds of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques caused immense suffering to the state and the people, have come to deeply understand what an arduous task it will be to realize the four modernizations, and so they are determined to do more work for the party in their remaining years. Such revolutionary spirit of "an old steed preparing for a 10,000-li journey" is admirable and commendable. However, supersession of the old by the new is, after all, an unconquerable natural law. Today many veteran comrades have become old and, because of their health, they feel it is increasingly difficult to deal with complex tasks. Although some comrades are still quite energetic, their energy can hardly compare with that of days gone by.

We are communists and, therefore, we should have greater foresight. Not only should we see the situation today, we should see the situation of the party in the next 5 or 10 years, and we must, in particular, consider whether our leading power, which was obtained after decades of arduous struggle, will be wielded by those who genuinely uphold Marxism. Therefore, one very important task for the old cadres is to select and promote the outstanding middle-aged and young cadres to the leading posts and do a good job in passing our experience to them, giving them help and setting an example for them. If we do not promote the middle-aged and young cadres to the leading posts as soon as possible today, we will certainly create an unimaginable consequence for the party and the people in the future. Therefore, each and every old comrade must carefully deliberate this point and strive to be a promoter in cultivating middle-aged and young cadres.

Some old comrades worry that the factionalists, or even the attackers, smashers and grabbers might be promoted while the middle-aged and young cadres are being selected. This worry is justified to a certain extent because the leading groups of some areas and some departments have still not been properly consolidated today, and some factionalists might promote their followers in the name of promoting the middle-aged and young cadres. That is why the central authorities have repeatedly reminded us that the organizational and ideological remnants of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques should not be underestimated. So we must be sober-minded in this regard. In selecting and promoting middle-aged and young cadres, we must follow the three principles that they resolutely implement the party's line, have professional knowledge and capabilities and are in the prime of their lives. Here we must, in particular, correctly handle the relationship between virtues and talents. By virtues we mean the virtues of resolutely upholding the socialist course and the party's leadership. This is our main criterion for selecting and promoting cadres.

Some people are deeply poisoned by the influence of Lin Biao and the Jiang Qing cliques. Their factionalist sentiments are serious and they still refuse to repent. Although they have some ability, they should never be promoted to leading posts. If they still occupy some leading posts, they should be brought down resolutely. It is very dangerous if we are not sober-minded on this issue and assign important posts to those who have closely followed the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques and pay no attention to their political attitude, thinking that talents are urgently needed in the four modernizations. However, just as we should not give up eating for fear of choking, we should not keep the really outstanding middle-aged and young cadres from the leading bodies for fear that the factionalist elements might also worm their way into the leading bodies. Besides, so long as we do our work by strictly following the three criteria, by listening to the masses' opinions extensively and by seeking truth from facts, we can promote a large number of outstanding middle-aged and young people while leaving no loopholes for the factionalist elements to exploit.

Some old comrades think that, in promoting cadres, it is better to promote them step by step. When the "gang of four" promoted cadres by shock tactics, we opposed their way of promoting cadres in "rocket speed" and held that cadres should be promoted step by step so they could go through a process of maintaining close ties with the masses, getting familiar with their specialties, accumulating more experience and being tested. Of course this is correct. But we should not always abide by the conventional idea about steps. In addition to such steps as districts, counties, prefectures and provinces for party and government cadres, other steps, duties and titles in all trades and professions should also be available to them. Following the development of construction, new requirements and methods for promoting cadres and using qualified personnel should be formulated by all trades and professions. There will be numerous duties and titles in all trades and professions, and as long as one is qualified he should be used. Therefore, what we call boldly and unconventionally promoting cadres means smashing those outmoded ideas about steps and creating new steps that fit the new situation and tasks. Since the existing steps are narrow and congested, how can there be space for the middle-aged and young cadres?

Some veteran cadres worry that young people are less experienced and less capable. Such a worry is unnecessary. Whether one is experienced or less experienced is relative. At present, are there not some veteran cadres who lack experience in new questions of the four modernizations and who therefore sometimes make mistakes? It is true that the middle-aged and young cadres are less experienced because of their shorter time of service, but this is not their fault. One gains his experience through practice. Were not some of the veteran cadres in their twenties or thirties when they began to assume important leading positions? The young people are less experienced and less tempered. It is precisely for this reason that they need the opportunities and conditions for getting tempered and need the veteran cadres' assistance and guidance. When we find the right young people we should promote them to leading posts and temper them. Then they will surely gain more experience and enhance their leading ability.

At present, we have very good conditions for selecting middle-aged and young cadres to fill leading posts. Since China's liberation 31 years ago, we have graduated some 3 million students from colleges and some 5 million students from technical secondary schools. A large number of middle-aged and young cadres of worker or peasant origin have raised their own scientific, cultural and management level and learned some professional knowledge from long periods of practical work. In addition, we have had a large number of outstanding middle-aged and young self-educated talents. Many rustic young people go deep among the masses, study hard and have ability and talent. Now those middle-aged and young cadres have become the backbone and are playing an important role of various fronts. We must have a correct understanding of their role and must not underestimate or ignore it. We must emancipate our minds and boldly break a rule [po ge 4275 2706] to promote those cadres. At present, some comrades select and promote cadres only from among a few persons they know around them. They do not go deep among the masses to select persons of ability. This is one reason why the selection of middle-aged and young cadres progressed slowly in some localities and departments some time ago.

The selection and training of middle-aged and young cadres is a glorious, yet arduous, task. The changes in authority and positions of those old and physically weak veteran cadres who step down to the second or third lines do not lessen their political duty. We may even say their political duty has become heavier. In selecting and training middle-aged and young cadres, the old cadres should not only voluntarily yield their positions, they should pass the party's fine traditions and work style and their experience and knowledge on to the younger ones. They should not only give advice on major policies and principles, they should warmly support and help the middle-aged and young cadres in practical work, particularly when the latter encounter difficulties and setbacks. Because we have not reformed our leadership system in a long time, we have not accumulated much experience in such advisory teaching and assistance. The lack of experience adds new difficulties and problems to this advisory work. However, we will surely gain new and good experience if we practice boldly and try constantly.

Our veteran cadres are worthy of being called revolutionaries of the older generation. They have braved untold dangers, hacked their way through difficulties, worked diligently and conscientiously and dedicated most of their lives to the Chinese revolution. Facing the new task of selecting middle-aged and young cadres, they surely will actively perform it well with the same revolutionary zeal they displayed in the past and write a new chapter of battle in their late years of revolution.

RENMIN RIBAO CONTRIBUTING COMMENTATOR ON LIFE TENURE OF CADRES

HK291048 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Oct 80 p 5

[Contributing commentator's article: "An Important Reform in the Leadership System of Party and States"]

[Text] The call for an end to the de facto practice of life tenure of leading cadres was raised at the 5th Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the party. This is an important reform in the leadership system and the cadres system of the party and the state. All Communist Party members, cadres in particular, should pay attention to the interests of the party and the people, take a correct approach to this question and be conscious promoters of this reform.

I

There is no sanction for the life tenure of leading cadres either in the party constitution or in the Constitution of the state. However, for a long time, the terms of office for leaders of government organizations and party committees at all levels, the highest level in particular, have not been specified. While cadres have been "reelected" at regular intervals, there has been no mention of terms of office. On the other hand, we do not have a retirement system for the leading cadres. The leading cadres can remain in their posts indefinitely although they are old and weak and may even have lost their working abilities. Thus, any leading cadre, a party or state leader in particular, may enjoy life tenure provided he or she commits no grave mistakes and is not regarded as having a serious problem. As time goes by, the negative aspects of this de facto practice of life tenure are seen more and more clearly.

First, the leading cadres are old. During the early days of liberation, most of the leading comrades at the central and provincial levels were 30 to 35 years old. The leading bodies at all levels at that time were full of vigor and vitality. All comrades came to the forefront to solve problems. One of the important factors behind the rapid development of the national reconstruction on the bed of ashes left behind by the Kuomintang was the presence of a youthful and vigorous leading body. Over the past 30 years, the terms of office of leading cadres were not specified and young cadres were seldom drawn into the leading bodies, with the result that the average age of the leading cadres has risen considerably. Many leading cadres at the higher levels have difficulty even in walking. Quite a number of the leading cadres at the basic level are hoary with age. Most of them are still willing to make a contribution, but their advanced age frustrates their intentions. They can no longer work vigorously as they did years ago. This situation is in sharp contradiction with the requirements of the four modernizations. Without specifying the terms of office of leading cadres and establishing a system concerning replacement, leave of absence and retirement for the leading cadres, we cannot prevent the recurrence of old age of the leading bodies a few years later on even though we have now taken measures to admit young cadres into the leading bodies. The question of age of the leading bodies will emerge from time to time.

Second, the practice of life tenure of leading cadres obstructs the training and maturing of talented people. On the one hand, if the leading cadres remain in their posts indefinitely, the young people who have real ability and education cannot be admitted into the leading bodies to receive training. On the other hand, the practice of life tenure hinders the leading cadres themselves from making progress and maturing. Life tenure, equivalent to guaranteed posts, cannot stimulate people to strive hard. On the contrary, it encourages some people to muddle along so that they make no progress in their thinking, professional knowledge and work after serving many years in their posts.

Third, the most serious shortcoming of the practice of life tenure is the harm it does to the implementation of democratic centralism. After serving many years in a place, a leading cadre becomes the "old party secretary" or the "old department chief" and the subordinate cadres are promoted primarily through him. It is easy for him in such circumstances to stand above both the leading body and the masses. This gives rise to a situation in which one man at the top makes arbitrary decisions while those under him just do as they are told. This situation exists in reality. Having served for a long time in a unit, one can hardly avoid substituting the principle of "appointing the favorites" for the principle of "appointing the capable," and will gradually form a circle of associates. This gives rise to sectarianism and impairs the unity and solidarity of party organizations.

Experience also tells us that the practice of life tenure of the highest leaders of the party and the state will do even greater harm. It often happens that when a state leader remains in his post for a long time, he will receive more titles and be given more publicity. Thus, the concentration of power in one man is inevitable. As time goes by, the power of the party and the state will be concentrated in him alone and inner-party democracy and people's democracy will become empty talk. When coupled with the cult of the individual, the concentration of power in one man places the future of the party and the state in the hands of a single person. This is a very dangerous situation. When this person makes a mistake (which is almost inevitable in these circumstances), the whole situation will be jeopardized and it will be difficult to correct this mistake. If anything happens to this person who manipulates the country, it can bring about unrest and confusion in the national political situation. This has occurred time and again in the history of the communist movement. Especially in a vast and populous country like ours where the conditions are complicated, if an old man whose health is declining has to handle the numerous affairs of state every day, he will be overburdened and can hardly avoid making a grave mistake. The practice of life tenure of the highest leaders invariably gives rise to the various unhealthy, abnormal phenomena in the political life of the party and the state. In this situation, it is easy for careerists and conspirators to bluff and deceive the people and to fish in troubled waters. The atrocious crimes committed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have been an impressive lesson for us. Thus, it is necessary to put an end to the life tenure of leading cadres and, first and foremost, the life tenure of the highest leading cadres of both the party and the state.

II

The abolition of life tenure for cadres in their leadership posts is of immediate and realistic significance in perfecting party and government leadership, improving the quality and efficiency of leadership work, overcoming bureaucratism and achieving the four modernizations. Moreover, this is also an important problem concerning the improvement of our country's basic political system.

Historically speaking, life tenure is for supreme state rulers and is linked with the despotic political system. In slave societies and feudal societies, with a few exceptions including the Roman Republic, the supreme ruler enjoyed life tenure. As far as the conditions of the Chinese feudal society were concerned, with "divine power vested in the ruler," the emperor was the son of the emperor of heaven (son of heaven). He was authorized by heaven to rule, and no other person had the right to the throne. Therefore, as head of a feudal state, the emperor had supreme power and remained in office for life, with no tenure limit. (There are only a few exceptions, as far as historical facts are concerned.) Even toward the end of the Qing Dynasty, despite the so-called "outline of the constitution" and the "19 credos," the basic principle of the "holy emperor" still prevailed. In feudal states, various officials were only the emperor's pawns in maintaining rule. Generally speaking, the appointment of officials was based on "merit and talents," without any stipulation about life tenure. [paragraph continues]

To guard against dishonest practices on the part of officials, some dynasties clearly stipulated that an official could not stay long in his post and had to be duly transferred or promoted after a period of time. But as a feudal bureaucrat, one could stay on as an official for life so long as he served the supreme ruler. Therefore, in feudal society, it was still common for one to be an official for life. There was no lack of high-ranking officials who remained in office throughout their lives.

With the rise of the bourgeoisie, advocates of the enlightenment severely criticized feudal despotism. Based on the principle of inherent rights, they held that if the government could not protect the people's interests and even encroached upon them, the people should oppose and replace it. This not only negated the despotic rule of feudal rulers but also basically negated life tenure for the highest state office. Bourgeois thinkers also seriously studied the problem of tenure for state leaders and officials. In a study of ancient Roman history, Montesquieu noted, "every king in his life is for a time full of ambition. But this is followed by a period of dissipation and even indifference. Yet the leaders of a republic change every year. They always strive to achieve something during their tenure, so that they can be reelected. Therefore, they never for a moment give up their own ambitions." ("On the Causes of the Rise and Fall of Rome," p 4) He believed that given long tenure, all government posts would be dangerous. After overthrowing the rule of feudal rulers, the bourgeoisie established a republic and wrote a constitution, stipulating that state leaders must be elected with a tenure limit. Lenin said: "The bourgeois republic, parliament, and general election—all these represent a big step forward, as far as the social development of the whole world is concerned." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol. 4, p 55) One salient feature of such a bourgeois system in relation to feudal life tenure is the exercise of control over the state by the whole class. The most capable and talented elements in the class are selected for state leadership posts to serve its own interests in a most effective way. This is unlike feudal life tenure allowing an individual to exercise dictatorship all the time, no matter how stupid and incapable he was.

However, equality as advocated by the bourgeoisie is only a political reflection of the principle of exchange of equal values. A general election, as far as the bourgeoisie is concerned, is also just a political manifestation of free competition. On the basis of free competition, there have gradually formed various groups of politicians representing different sectors of capitalist interests. Bourgeois state power is exercised in turn by these groups of politicians. The parliamentary system, general elections, and all such systems and rules cannot overcome these limitations of a bourgeois republic.

A proletarian socialist republic is a new-type democratic state. Given the principle of democracy, the tenure of any leadership post cannot be indefinite and, still less, life long. As part of a republican system of government, the highest leadership office must have a clear-cut tenure limit. This is an important mark of distinction between the democratic political system and the despotic political system. Moreover, according to Marxist theory on the state, a proletarian socialist republic must not only eliminate all remnants and traces of the feudal despotic system but also overcome the limitations of a bourgeois and basically do away with the phenomenon of distinguishing people as those in control and those under control. This should be our basic principle and object in reforming the leadership system for the party and the state and perfecting the political system of our people's republic.

At present, we must seriously sum up experiences and lessons and draw on the valuable experiences and methods of other countries in practicing democracy. We must establish and perfect such systems as election, recruitment, appointment and dismissal, assessment, censorship, rotation, and so forth for all leading cadres at all levels. We must lay down clear-cut stipulations about the tenure of office, leave of absence and retirement. We must also take measures to ensure that the masses of people and their representatives can exercise such rights as supervision, criticism, accusation and dismissal, as far as leading cadres at all levels are concerned. We must not only firmly abolish life tenure for leadership posts but also strive to create a democratic system more sublime and realistic than that of a Western bourgeois republic.

III

Many questions in our daily life have not been created by the people deliberately, but have been formed unconsciously due to various factors. Therefore, it is necessary for people to go through a certain process before they understand these questions. The de facto life tenure is a question of this nature.

The existence in practice of the life tenure of leaders has various causes. Objectively, there is no mature experience to learn from on how to build up a socialist people's republic. Even when new China was founded, the establishment of a perfect political system in a socialist republic was still a new question. Moreover, we have failed to make a deepgoing study of this problem in connection with our country's development.

In the actual situation of the revolutionary war years, abolishing life tenure was not a question. In the early years after the founding of the PRC, most party and state leaders of China, including Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi and Zhu De were in their prime of life. At that time, numerous tasks remained to be undertaken and our leaders, who had always regarded revolution as their career, persistently devoted themselves to our cause. The question of retirement did not then exist, and it was almost impossible for these leaders to consider the problem of limiting their period of office. This is completely understandable. However, as the time passes and the situation changes, things have become complicated. In the early 1960's, we began to touch upon this question and put forth the task of training tens of millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. However, we have not handled this problem in the correct direction by solving it institutionally.

As a system, the de facto life tenure bears the taint of feudalism and is a manifestation of the survival of feudalism. Historical traditions constitute an inertia force. China has been under the feudal autocratic rule for several thousand years. Although the people have thoroughly done away with the feudal system through revolution, they have not completely eliminated the influence of feudal autocratic rule and the habits, mentality and lifestyle adapted to such rule. There is still a great influence by small production--the foundation of feudal autocratic rule. It is inevitable that these things exert their influence on the political life of the party and state. Since the founding of the PRC, we have failed to make a thorough study of democratic systems and have failed to establish a complete and proper cadre system. This was not accidental negligence. In the absence of a tradition and the habits of democratic life, it is almost inevitable that leaders who have performed great feats hold their post throughout their lives. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, Kang Sheng and company even said that life tenure of highest leaders was sacred and inviolable and was an unalterable principle. While deifying a man, they simultaneously made the people's leader an alienated feudal emperor.

Through several years of experience, particularly the bitter lessons of the "Great Cultural Revolution," we have realized the severe harm caused by life tenure. Now, our party Central Committee has not only clearly put forward the task of eliminating the pernicious influence of feudalism, but also correctly decided to abolish life tenure. This is a great improvement we have made on our way forward.

IV

The abolition of life tenure is an important link in reforming the leadership system of the party and the state and in perfecting the socialist democratic system. To solve this problem, we must start from the actual conditions in our country and seriously conduct studies. We must institutionalize a new system while also raising the people's consciousness to actively and prudently seek a solution.

As a first step, clear stipulations must be made on the tenure of the highest leaders of the party and the state. To perfect the political system of our People's Republic, our Constitution must contain clear stipulations on the tenure of the highest leaders of the state. As the ruling party, the constitution of our party must also have clear provisions on the subject in order to meet the requirement of the democratization of political life.

The most experienced and prestigious persons should be chosen to assume the highest leading posts of both our party and our state, but this does not mean that these leaders should remain in their posts all their lives. In a socialist country, outstanding leaders will continuously come forth if the democratic life is normal, and the democratic system of a socialist country will enable the people to choose from among themselves the most outstanding and suitable persons in terms of capability, wisdom, character, health and energy to assume the highest posts of the party and the state. On the other hand, in a country like ours, a leader or an outstanding statesman will be able to, and ought to, make contributions to the party and the people in various ways.

As a second step, concrete analysis should be made with regard to the tenure of cadres at various levels and proper stipulations must be made accordingly. Considering that units vary greatly in their nature and characteristics, mechanical stipulations concerning tenure are improper. But the tenure of the leadership in any department or unit should certainly not be indefinite. Thus, there must be a system governing the retirement of cadres so as to ensure that all retiring cadres are able to leave their posts happily and still continue to contribute what they can to the people. At present, this is an important issue in implementing the party's organizational line. Of course, we must not be overly rigid in dealing with this problem. Old cadres who are still able to work will remain the backbone of the leadership.

Another thing is to take care to cultivate the fine practice of respect and concern for the old comrades in the party and in society. At present, the bad tendency of flattering the powerholders and treating those not in power coldly exists not only in society but also in some party organizations. Great efforts are needed on our part to change this tendency. Today, the de facto system of life tenure has virtually become a tradition and custom. Some people are reluctant and feel that it will be difficult to abolish this system.

There are many reasons for this phenomenon. Objectively speaking, because this question has not been raised for years, many people are not psychologically prepared for solving this problem now. Furthermore, we lack an adequate system and method to handle the great number of outgoing or resigning old cadres. It would be natural for some comrades to worry about what will happen to them in the future. On the other hand, there are also ideological reasons for this phenomenon. Here, I will only point out two.

One is the superstition concerning the state. Marx said: There used to be "a delusion as if administration and political governing were mysteries, transcendent functions only to be trusted to the hands of a trained caste." ("The Civil War in France," p 141) For a long time, people have looked at the administration of the state as a mystery. Actually, such ignorance was created by those who monopolized political administrative power. In the feudal society in our country, people's superstition about the feudal state was absolutely absurd. Not only was the emperor, the head of the feudal state, regarded as the true son of heaven, other high civil or military officials were often said to be celestial beings who had descended to earth. Only these extraordinary deities were believed to be capable of administering the totally mysterious state affairs. With the victory of the revolution in our country, a great number of ordinary people who had been tempered through revolutionary practice participated in the administration of the state. This fact in itself was a forceful attack on decadent prejudice and superstition. However, superstition regarding the state is deeprooted and difficult to eliminate completely at one stroke. Under certain conditions, if superstition regarding the state coupled with personality cult becomes rampant, the situation where a position is believed to be "belonging to none other than so-and-so" will surely emerge. People will piously think that certain important posts can be assumed only by particular persons. Thus, the system of life tenure is thought to be a matter of course. During the 10 years of chaos, this situation was prevalent for a time. Memories of that time are still fresh in people's minds. Was this also not fashionable for a time after the smashing of the "gang of four"? Today, such ideas have not totally disappeared and they still affect some localities. Therefore, eliminating superstition about the state ideologically is an important condition for abolishing the system of life tenure for leading positions and reforming the leadership system of the state.

Of course, when we say we must eliminate superstition regarding the state, we certainly do not mean that important leading positions of the state can easily be assumed by just anyone, nor that we can take a reckless attitude toward making decisions regarding important personnel changes. We mean that we must not surround the administration of state affairs with mystery.

Another question is the pernicious influence of feudalism. An overwhelming majority of our comrades in leading positions faithfully serve the people. However, due to the imperfections of our system and the fact that some people do not set strict demands on themselves, some influence of old ideas has sneaked in. Thus, the traditional feudal concept that "once a person becomes an official, he can enjoy a handsome salary for a lifetime" has found acceptance. In the minds of some people, the distinction between being an official and a revolutionary becomes blurred. Then, unhealthy tendencies begin to grow in our ranks and a very small minority even degenerate to the point of regarding themselves as feudal officials and overlords, becoming obsessed with power and crazy for privilege. Therefore, when the party Central Committee put forth the abolition of the system of life tenure in leading positions, they could not accept it. They are not correctly analyzing this question from the standpoint of the interests of the party and the people. Instead, they put their personal position, income and the interests and future of their family and children first. Some even take the erroneous attitude of fishing for benefits before anything else. This shows that some of our comrades have been seriously affected by the pernicious influence of feudalism.

A good start has been made in abolishing de facto life tenure and in improving the systems relating to the leadership and cadres. With the guidance of the party Central Committee and the joint efforts of all party members, success in this field will surely be achieved.

RENMIN RIBAO ADVOCATES RATIONAL FLOW OF TALENTED PEOPLE

HK291452 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Oct 80 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Turn on the Green Light for the Rational Flow of Talented People"]

[Text] Middle-aged scientist Gu Zhiyu found himself unable to bring into full play his own role in the original unit where he was working. Therefore, he took the initiative and requested to be transferred away from Beijing to work in Anhui. The leadership and the organization and personnel departments of the Chinese Academy of Sciences understood Gu Zhiyu's situation. They actively supported his transfer and turned on the green light for the rational flow of talented people. This is a very significant event.

At present, a large number of scientists and technicians in many units hope for a transfer in their work and a change in their work environment. However, they are generally unable to obtain the understanding and support of the leadership, organizations and personnel departments of their units in which they are working. They have often been criticized as "unwilling to keep their minds on their work" and "engaging in individualism;" and some have even suffered blows and suppression. This phenomenon of restricting talented people is completely out of tune with the superiority of the socialist system.

The reason the scientists and technicians of some units put in requests for transfers is either that they are unable to make use of what they have learned; or that the units in which they are working are overstaffed and that there is simply not enough work to do. There are also some people who have suffered protracted suppression in politics and in their work like Gu Zhiyu. However, no matter which of the above-mentioned situations it is, the reason for the request of a transfer is proper. They are all manifestations of their dedication and sense of responsibility and must not be denounced as "engaging in individualism." If we compel them to do what is against their wish, we will be holding up both the talented people and the work.

There is a popular saying among the scientists and technicians of some units: "One is a good-for-nothing worm while at home but becomes a vigorous and bustling dragon when away in other places." This has acutely reflected the serious situations in certain units which have left talented people idle and thus wasted them. According to our understanding, most of those units are long-established, large and well-known institutes and we can in fact say that they have a galaxy of talent. Generally speaking, it is good to have talented people concentrated. Sometimes, however, because of the excessive concentration of talented people, the talents of each one may not be put to good use. It is like a large number of horses packing themselves on one track. We can only see the horses crowding together but not galloping ahead. On the other hand, there are many units which are unable to fully launch their work because of a lack of talented people. This kind of unreasonable phenomenon in the distribution of talented people has thus demonstrated how essential it is to have a rational flow of talented people.

Nevertheless, once we mention turning on the green light for a rational flow of talented people, some leaders and those comrades who are in charge of organizational and personnel work immediately get very anxious. Some of them are afraid that other people may come to "cut the ground from under their feet;" while others are worried that a large number will be affected if one is let go. As a result, some units have imposed restrictions and blockaded the crossings. This sort of practice of "ownership system by units" and "ownership system by departments" is very detrimental to opening all avenues for talented people and making the best use of them. It is better to have some positive dredging than negative blocking up. If we are afraid that other people may "cut the ground out from under our feet," it will be better for us to examine ourselves and see whether or not there is actually the phenomenon that talented people are suppressed, left idle or wasted in our own units. If there is such a phenomenon, we must quickly adopt measures to change it. One way to do this is to take the initiative to provide cadres to those units which suffer from a shortage of talented people.

Some other people are worried that once the green light is turned on, talented people will be lured back from the remote outlying areas to Beijing, Shanghai and other big cities. This worry is of course not without reason. However, what we advocate is a rational flow of talented people. What we mean by rational is that the flow should be beneficial both to bringing into play the roles of talented people and to promoting the development of science and technology. We must strive to avoid the kind of irrational backward flow which violates this principle. We believe that most of the scientists and technicians are dedicated and have a good awareness--just like Gu Zhiyu and the some 40 comrades who said they were willing to go with him. On the other hand, to advocate and encourage scientists and technicians to go to backward and remote areas and work there, we should also make some necessary readjustments in some of our policies and some specific measures must also keep pace with it. For example, we must do our best to set up the necessary facilities for scientific research as well as perfect systems of information and libraries in those remote areas which are backward in science and technology. We must appropriately improve the material remunerations to scientific research personnel and solve the actual difficulties they encounter in their work and daily lives. The problem is very clear: Where the policies are correct they will attract talented people.

STATE COUNCIL ISSUES REGULATIONS ON SOCIALIST COMPETITION

OW300357 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1635 GMT 29 Oct 80

[State Council provisional regulations governing the promotion and protection of socialist competition--approved by the general meeting of the State Council on 17 October 1980]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Oct (XINHUA)--The general meeting of the State Council on 17 October 1980 approved the provisional regulations of the State Council governing the promotion and protection of socialist competition. The regulations read as follows:

Following the implementation of the policy of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement after the conclusion of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, especially following the expansion of enterprises' decisionmaking power and the development of the regulatory role of the market, competition has been gradually promoted among our enterprises. It has manifested its vitality in the economic life of our country, and created an impetus to both economic development and technical progress. There are essential differences between socialist competition and capitalist competition. Based on public ownership of the means of production and launched under the guidance of the state plan, socialist competition serves the needs of the socialist economy and plays an important role in arousing the initiative and enthusiasm among the production and operational units and the working masses. Socialist competition make the best possible use of favorable conditions and avoids the unfavorable by giving full play to favorable conditions and by pushing forward related operations. This further enlivens our economy, constantly supplies the needs of the masses of people and accelerates the achievement of the four modernizations. We must gradually reform the existing economic management system, positively promote competition and ensure the smooth development of competition. It is to this end especially, that the following provisional regulations have been formulated:

1. In launching competition, all production and operational units should aim to fulfill the state production and marketing plans; make greater efforts to improve operational management and compare notes on the success of various methods; strengthen accounting systems; increase the variety and design of items; improve the quality of products; reduce consumption of energy and raw materials; lower production costs; increase labor productivity and improve service; and unceasingly strive to raise the level in production, technology and operational management so as to achieve good economic results.
2. In launching competition, it is necessary to expand the power of enterprises to make their own decisions, and respect the status of relatively independent producers among enterprises. According to state policies and decrees, an enterprise has the power to deal with such matters as its production, supply, marketing, personnel, finance and property [wu 3670], and no locality or department should arbitrarily interfere with such power. Contracts and agreements signed between enterprises must be maintained and honored by both sides. The contracts and agreements are protected by the laws of the state, and the party that breaks a contract must be held financially and legally responsible. Under the condition that an enterprise works to ensure the fulfillment of the commodity supply requirements laid out by the state, an enterprise may establish its own production plan in accordance with market needs or cooperate with other enterprises to share production. Except for the supplies which are distributed according to the state's plan, an enterprise may, in accordance with the principle of selecting the best and in accordance with state policies and laws, purchase the needed supplies from other localities and units. This should not be obstructed by localities concerned and the departments in charge. With regard to supplies which are under the state's planned distribution, efforts should be made to gradually enable an enterprise to have leeway in selecting the supply units. An enterprise has the right to resist and lodge an appeal against any act in violation of its decisionmaking power.
3. Under the situation in which the economy of socialist public ownership remains superior, it is necessary to allow and promote different economic sectors and different enterprises so as to make full use of their strong points and launch competition. Except for products which are under the special management of the departments concerned and units appointed by the state, no one is allowed to exercise a monopoly on the remaining products or act as the sole operator of the business.

With regard to the production, construction and other operational projects subject to contractual agreements, the practice of inviting and submitting open bids can be carried out on a trial basis. Support must be given to the collective economy and individual economy, on whose health the national economy and the people's livelihood depend for the completion of their registration for business. Enterprises must be given overall consideration and convenience in such matters as commodity supply, loans, taxable revenue, the labor force and sale of products. Their legitimate rights must be protected by state law. No unit or individual should practice egalitarianism and indiscriminately transfer their capital and good, impose unreasonable burdens on enterprises and intrude on their interests.

4. It is necessary to expand the avenues for commodity circulation and open the arena for competition. Enterprises can, in principle, sell by themselves those products that they produce above quota or with raw materials supplied by themselves, as well as new products produced on a trial basis. Among these products, those that are under state unified purchase, marketing and distribution but are in short supply should first of all be purchased by the state, but portions of some products may be allowed to be sold by the enterprises themselves. The prices of those products sold by the enterprises should be determined by the regulations concerned. It is necessary to increase avenues for circulation, decrease intermediate links, and allow the enterprises to exercise various forms of management so that integration between the producing and marketing departments can be established and circulation of commodities can be expected. Sales organizations can be set up in different localities, cities and towns to run trade fairs, to sell commodities on a commission basis and to promote sales of commodities.

5. In promoting competition, necessary adjustments should be made stage by stage for prices that are unreasonable. The prices of some commodities assigned by the state should be allowed to float within set limits. As for the prices of means of production, the enterprises themselves have the right to lower them in accordance with the state policies and market changes in demand and supply and under the condition that their financial duty of turning over revenues to the state will not be affected. Price hikes must be reported and approved in accordance with the regulations on division of work and limits of authority concerning price control. The prices of major commodities that are of vital importance to the people's livelihood must be stabilized in the main.

6. In promoting competition, it is necessary to break restrictions by regions and break divisions by departments. No region or department is allowed to restrict the market, nor to ban the sale of commodities from other localities in their own regions or departments. No region is allowed to restrict the supply of raw materials produced in the region, but all regions must guarantee the supply in accordance with the state plans. All the departments concerned, including industrial, transportation and finance and trade departments, must revise those sections in the existing rules and regulations that hamper competition so that competition can be promoted. The practice of taking administrative measures to protect backward enterprises, control advanced ones and thereby hamper the normal circulation of commodities is illegal and therefore should be abolished.

7. To encourage technological innovations and inventions as well as to protect the economic interests of those units and personnel concerned, the transfer of major achievements in technology and inventions must be accompanied by compensation. Relevant policies and regulations should be worked out by the departments concerned under the State Council. Before the official formulation of the documents in this concern, negotiations can be conducted between the enterprises to solve the issue. While promoting competition, it is necessary to advocate the spirit of socialist cooperation and promote technical interchanges.

8. In promoting competition, it is necessary to strictly abide by the state policies and decrees as well as to take legal measures. It is also necessary to build up the reputation and morality of the enterprises. Practicing fraud, accepting or offering bribes, engaging in speculation and profiteering, or seeking exorbitant profits and thereby infringing upon the interests of both the state and the people are not allowed. Those who violate law and discipline should be dealt with according to the law and the seriousness of the case.

9. All governments at various levels and the departments in charge must deepen their understanding, keep up with the situation, adroitly guide action according to circumstances and strengthen leadership over competition. They must do a good and solid job in service, coordination, overall planning and supervision. They must have a timely good understanding of new situations and solve new contradictions and problems that have emerged. They must learn to master economic law; make use of such economic levers as prices, taxation, credit loans and interest rates; formulate necessary economic laws and regulations and guide competition to develop healthily.

Energy and raw materials must be supplied on a priority basis to those enterprises that produce commodities of good quality, low cost and low consumption and that have great capacity for competition. Things should be straightened out at some backward enterprises. They should be helped to improve their operation and management so that they may catch up with others. Some other backward enterprises must be reorganized in the light of the readjustment of the national economy. They should be amalgamated or switched to the manufacture of other products or encouraged to take the road of associated operations.

Those regions that are economically developed must attach importance to assisting those that are not. All departments at various levels in charge of economic administration should strengthen guidance in planning and administration of the market. They should do a good job in investigation and study, and in making forecasts, make comprehensive analysis of trends of product development as well as of the market situation, and avoid blindness in production and construction that may be caused by competition.

10. The above provisional regulations should be put into practice conscientiously in accordance with actual conditions. All localities and departments may formulate ways and means of carrying out these regulations according to the guiding principle of these regulations so as to safeguard the promotion of competition.

EQUIPMENT FOR SMALL HYDROPOWER STATIONS PRODUCTION

OW300924 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Hangzhou, 30 Oct (XINHUA)--China now produces annually generating equipment with a total capacity of 1.2 million kilowatts for small hydro-electric power stations. This fact was made known at a national exhibition of such small-scale equipment now being held in the east China lake city of Hangzhou.

The exhibition, which will run until November 20, covers a floor space of 1,700 square meters, and is sponsored by the First Ministry of Machine-Building Industry. A spokesman for the exhibition said there are now some 100 plants throughout China producing 83 varieties of water turbines and more than 120 kinds of generators. The turbines can accommodate waterheads from as little as two to 400 meters and the capacity of the generators ranges from 12 to 10,000 kw.

In recent years, China has also begun to produce micro turbo-generators with generating capacities ranging from 0.6 to 12 kilowatts. This kind of small, light and easy-to-operate generating unit is well received by peasants in hilly areas.

I. 30 Oct 80

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PRC
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The exhibition spokesman said that since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, more than 90,000 small hydro-electric power stations have been set up throughout the country. The 1979 power output of these stations was 11,900 million kilowatt hours, and met over one-third of the requirements of farm production.

Apart from servicing domestic needs, the spokesman said, China began to export its small-scale generating equipment in the 1960s. She has exported sets of equipment for small hydro-electric power stations to countries in Eastern Europe, Africa, Southeast Asia and North America.

Delegates from 24 countries attending the second international seminar-workshop on the development and application of small hydropower generation technology, which ended here yesterday, visited the exhibition and showed great interest in the exhibits.

LATE REPORT: XINHUA ON RAILWAY STATION BOMB

OW301310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 30 Oct (XINHUA)--Nine people died and 81 others were injured in yesterday's explosion at Beijing's main railway station, it was learned here today. Two of the injured are in critical condition. Public security officers investigating the explosion said that the blast had been caused by an explosive charge brought into the railway station by an unknown person.

The blast occurred on the second floor of the station, near the top of an escalator, at 6:15 pm yesterday. A man died on the spot. The station was immediately cordoned off as doctors tended the injured dying. Ambulances later took the casualties to hospital. Eight more victims, five men and three women, died in hospital of their injuries.

The railway station was only lightly damaged and trains kept running as normal. Senior officials rushed to the spot shortly after the blast to arrange for the care of the casualties. Among the officials were Zhao Cangbi, minister of public security, Guo Weichen, minister of railways, Lin Hujia, mayor of Beijing, and Qin Jiwei, commander of the Beijing units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

JIANGXI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON YOUTH PROBLEMS

HK300612 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The first Jiangxi provincial conference on educating youths and juveniles was held in Nanchang from 21 to 28 October. The meeting summed up and exchanged experiences, analyzed the current mental state and characteristics of youths and juveniles, and studied and made arrangements for future tasks. The conference demanded that the whole party and people fight a general war in educating youths and juveniles and forge them into a generation of new people devoted to the motherland's four modernizations.

This conference was convened by the provincial CCP Committee. Committee Secretary Ma Jikong spoke at the conference. He stressed: Party committees at all levels must put education of youths and juveniles on their agenda and truly grasp this major and far-reaching affair in their own hands. They must regularly study, make arrangements for and review this work.

During the conference, the participants seriously studied central documents and the speeches of leading central comrades. The spirit of the central propaganda work conference was conveyed to them, and they studied the various documents of that conference. Responsible comrades of the provincial Education, Public Security, and Judicial Departments, Culture Bureau, Educated Youths Office, and the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, CYL Committee and Federation of Women made speeches and exchanged experiences on how to do a good job in educating youths and juveniles.

Comrades from Nanchang Municipality proposed: At present there is a shortage of youth education activity centers. Their cultural life is plain and meager. Nanchang Municipality has over 700,000 youths and juveniles and not a single activity center. The former children's palace has to be demolished and rebuilt, a task that will take 3 to 5 years. Distant waters cannot assuage the present thirst, yet the Jiangxi provincial exhibition hall on 1 August Avenue has been built at a cost of several tens of millions of yuan, and except for the large room for exhibitions, it stands empty and unused for long periods. They proposed that the hall be altered into the provincial center for scientific and technical activities of youths and juveniles. If this cannot be done right away, two stories of the building could initially be taken over as an activity center for them.

Comrades from Ganzhou and Jian Prefectures also proposed: Several years ago the province built several hundred memorial halls and exhibition halls and assigned special personnel to manage them. Not many people visit those places now, and they are not open much. We propose that these halls be altered into youth and juvenile activity centers.

The participants also demanded that the party committees and government departments urge the departments concerned to hand back the premises of workers culture palaces, clubs, children's palaces and other youth and juvenile activity centers they have occupied to help enliven cultural life for the youths and juveniles.

Comrades from Shangrao and Ganzhou Prefectures proposed: Not many educated youths settle in the countryside now. The majority of those who were sent to the countryside in former years have now been resettled in jobs or have returned to the towns, where they await employment. The provincial, prefectural and municipal educated youth offices have large sums of settlement funds and large numbers of personnel on hand. We suggest that part of these funds be allocated to pay for education of youths and juveniles. Comrades from Nanchang Municipality also proposed: Could we consider changing the educated youth offices into special organs for education of youths and juveniles?

As a result of this conference, the participants held: Although there are many difficulties in doing a good job of education for youths and juveniles, there are many favorable conditions. The Central Committee and the party committees at all levels attach a high degree of importance to this work. So long as we adopt effective measures, overcome bureaucratism, correct unhealthy workstyles, utter less empty talk and work to do some good things for youths and juveniles, a new situation will appear in the province's work of educating youths and juveniles.

JIEFANG RIBAO ON COMMUNE LEADERSHIP SYSTEM REFORM

HK250130 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Oct 80 p 1

[Short commentary: "A Beginning in Reforming the Leadership System of People's Communes"]

[Text] Due to the sabotage caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during the 10 years of turmoil, rural people's commune management committees were abolished and "revolutionary committees" became a mere framework, so the phenomenon of party-government work in people's communes in this municipality's suburbs not being divided up is extremely serious. The party has been made to replace the government and to take on everything so that power has been completely concentrated in the hands of commune party committees and even in the hands of the first secretaries of party committees in some places. If the secretaries do not "attend meetings and make known their position," no decision can be made and no problem can be solved. As a result, commune party committees and party committee secretaries are inundated with work and cannot concentrate on party work and on ensuring the implementation of all principles and policies of the party. What is more serious is that this leads to bureaucratism and encourages people to seek privileges and to take arbitrary and impracticable directions. Meanwhile, "a small group of people are busy while a larger number of other people are idle" and party committees monopolize everything. This surely adversely affects all administrative and productive organs of communes in exercising their functions and dampens the enthusiasm of a large number of rural cadres. Why do many cadres always say "let us discuss it again after reporting it to upper levels" and "let us make a decision after asking for instructions" when they talk and make known their position? Why do they not dare make decisions on matters within the scope of their functions? One of the reasons is that our leadership system has not been established well, power has been excessively concentrated and work efficiency is extremely low. Today, the leadership system reform has been included on agendas. The phenomenon that commune party committees take on everything concerning the party, government and production must be changed.

Inspired by the democratic and reform spirit of the Third Session of the Fifth NPC, the suburbs have recently commenced electing people's commune management committees in a democratic way, which will surely play an important part in strengthening the building of rural grassroots political power, in organizing strong and vigorous production management groups, in developing agricultural production and in speeding up agricultural modernization. To extensively conduct the election of commune management committees will accord people's commune members the minimum, necessary guarantee for exercising their democratic rights as the masters of their own affairs. In the future, the masses of commune members have the right to assess, criticize, supervise and select those cadres who have done well in implementing the principles and policies of the party, have good workstyles and have studied hard to master modern agricultural technology and scientific management techniques, as well as those cadres who have not studied hard, done well in implementing the principles and policies of the party and not changed their incorrect workstyles. This may very well encourage commune cadres to strive to study policies and technology and to serve commune members wholeheartedly.

In the future, in accordance with the regulations, people's commune management committees are to be elected every 2 years. We believe that a large number of young and energetic commune management cadres knowledgeable in agricultural science and production management will surely emerge in the rural suburban areas. This will no doubt be of far-reaching significance for the modernization of agriculture in the suburbs.

The democratic election of people's commune management committees is merely a beginning in dividing the work of the party and government at the basic level in rural areas, in strengthening the building of political power and in enhancing the ability to manage economic work. To truly reform the system and establish a people's commune leadership system which is suitable for the development of socialist agricultural modernization, we must further eliminate the leftist ideology, do everything beneficial for the development of agricultural production, emancipate our minds and practice repeatedly to break a new path.

SHANGHAI HOLDS MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR ARTIST ZHAO DAN

OW300451 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1700 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Shanghai, 29 Oct (XINHUA)--A memorial service was held in Shanghai today for people's artist Zhao Dan, who lived and worked in Shanghai for nearly half a century. The service was held by personages from various circles in Shanghai, including those from film, art and literary circles. Attending the service were some 900 people, including Wang Dachan, Xia Zhengnong, Yang Shifa, Xu Sangchu, Bai Yang, Shen Fu, and personages from art and literary circles in Shanghai, as well as the masses of people from various circles.

Ba Jin, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Association of Writers and Artists, presided over the memorial service. He said: People's artist Zhao Dan, who made great achievements in developing China's art and literature, will forever live in the minds of the people. Huang Zongying, Zhao Dan's widow, made a short but impressive speech.

ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING ON ENTERPRISE SELF-MANAGEMENT

OW292158 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Report on concluding remarks by Tie Ying at recent Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee work conference on unfolding in an all-round way the work to enlarge self-management for enterprises]

[Excerpts] Comrade Tie Ying said: Based on conscientiously summing up the experience of selected enterprises, we must unfold the work of giving more decisionmaking power to the province's state industrial enterprises in an all-round way.

We must enable the enterprises to have more decisionmaking power on manpower, finances, materials, supply, production and marketing. At the same time, we must also select some enterprises of a different nature to experiment with independent accounting, state taxes and assuming full responsibility for losses and profits.

He said: The expansion of decisionmaking powers for enterprises is an important link in the reform of the overall economic management system. The various party committees, governments and leading economic departments must enhance their understanding and strengthen their leadership. Comrade Tie Ying said: In accordance with the instructions and guidelines of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, more power must be given to the enterprises in drawing up plans for production, budgeting funds, purchasing materials, selling products, revising prices, hiring the best workers and appointing and dismissing personnel.

Comrade Tie Ying continued: We must also do a good job in expanding the decisionmaking power for grassroot units engaged in education, scientific research and commerce and further enlarge the scope of the experiment. Comrade Tie Ying pointed out:

The expansion of enterprises' decisionmaking power must be combined with democratic management. The fundamental characteristic of socialist enterprises is that the workers and staff are the masters of the enterprises. We must not only enable the administrative and technical personnel to have specific duties, rights and responsibilities in expanding the enterprises' decisionmaking power; it is more important to enable the broad masses of workers and staff to have the power to manage their enterprises. All enterprises must establish and perfect the systems of workers and staff congresses and the conferences of their representatives.

Comrade Tie Ying pointed out: After expanding the enterprises' decisionmaking power in an all-round way, the reform of commercial systems must closely follow. Under the guidance of state planning, the role of market regulation must be given full play according to the principle of combining regulation by planning with market regulation. A commodity circulation system with multiple economic sectors, more commercial channels and less links must be gradually built up.

ZHEJIANG RIBAO EDITORIAL ON REFORM OF CURRENT SYSTEMS

OW261736 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Report on 26 October ZHEJIANG RIBAO editorial entitled: "Emancipate the Mind, Be Determined To Make Reforms"]

[Text] The editorial says: The recent provincial CCP Committee work conference seriously studied the important documents of the CCP Central Committee and the Third Session of the Fifth NPC and discussed how to reform the province's leadership and economic systems. The conference also discussed how to strengthen the responsibility system in agricultural production and enlarge the decision-making power of enterprises in an all-round way. "To emancipate the mind and be determined to make reform" is the main purpose of the conference. It is also the major task facing the various party organizations and governments in the province.

The editorial adds: To support reform, demand reform and be determined to make reforms have become the cadres' main trend of thought. However, there are still many difficulties in regard to the cadres' understanding of reform, and the resistance to reform is still great. Some comrades understand that it is necessary to make reforms but lose confidence in the face of difficulties. Some comrades fail to keep pace with the demand for reform ideologically and fall behind the developing situation. They worry about reform and even resent it. It is not strange that they have such reactions because they are often inevitable in a period of great transformation. The most important task facing the various party committees is to strengthen political and ideological work and to do well in educating cadres in order to clear away the ideological hindrances in the course of reform.

The editorial continues: The socialist system we have established has broadened the road for the development of productive forces, but some of our present political and economic systems basically follow the Soviet model and are intermingled with the long-standing remnant influences left over from our past feudal society. As a result, many defects and malpractices exist. They hinder, even seriously impede, socialism in giving play to its superiority. In summing up historical experience, it is the series of left-deviationist viewpoints and the left-deviationist line formed on this basis that did the most harm to our cause over the years. Therefore, it is an arduous task to eliminate the left-deviationist influences.

The editorial says: To enhance the consciousness of reform, we still need to sum up the results of the initial reforms made since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Since the convocation of the third plenary session, our province has achieved substantial results in the political, economic, scientific, cultural and educational sectors.

The reforms carried out in the past year and more are only minor and the changes are only partial. However, marked effects have been achieved. It can be predicted that if we are determined to follow the orientation of reform decided by the CCP Central Committee and unswervingly advance, the pace of modernization can be greatly expedited. Reform has become an irresistible historical trend. It is the wish of the whole party and the entire people of the nation. Every Communist Party member, especially leading cadres at all levels, must stand in the forefront of this trend. We must uphold the viewpoint that practice is the sole criterion of truth. We must constantly emancipate our mind, dare to break the old conventions and rules and dare to negate those things that have been proved erroneous by practice. We must do things according to objective laws, get rid of the old to make way for the new and promote what is beneficial and abolish what is harmful.

The editorial adds: To give full scope to the superiority of the socialist system in the political, economic and organizational systems is the fundamental ideology guiding our reforms. The central issue of reforming the political system is to promote socialist democracy and to strengthen the socialist legal system. The situation of over-concentration of power must be changed and the role of the people's and workers' congresses given play. The central issue of reforming the economic system is to free the enterprises from the status of being appendages to the state administrative organs and to untie the bonds that fetter the development of productive forces in order to give full play to the initiative of the enterprises and workers. The central issue of reforming the organizational system is to discover and train a large number of talented people for construction and realize the goal of having younger leading personnel with adequate knowledge and professional expertise.

The ZHEJIANG RIBAO editorial concludes: To reform the present political, economic and organizational systems is a complicated task. New situations and problems are bound to arise and mistakes are inevitable. It is good to see that the commercial channels of circulation have been opened and the economy has been enlivened in the recent period. However, speculation, profiteering and destruction of mountain forests have also appeared. Since expanding decisionmaking power for enterprises and implementing the system of taking full responsibility for profits and losses, the initiative of the enterprises, counties and the municipalities to increase income and cut expenditures has been enhanced and the funds retained have also increased. But the phenomena of departmentalism, mutual barriers and duplication of plants have also emerged. These phenomena must be analyzed. They are perhaps due to the fact that the reform measures are not perfect, correct methods are not yet available for solving the new problems and the work of legislation and management has not kept pace. They may also be due to the fact that old methods are no longer usable while new methods have not yet been mastered.

Thus, some comrades find themselves in an awkward predicament. They have no clear understanding of reform and no active guidance; thus they just take a laissez-faire attitude. We should clearly understand the main trends, remain steadfast and not give up eating for fear of choking or stop where we are or even retrogress when encountering difficulties. We must face reality, actively give guidance, correctly and promptly solve new problems in order to prevent such problems from interfering with reform and to insure that our reforms will advance and develop along a healthy path. Because reform involves many things and because we lack experience, we must all the more actively make reforms and advance steadily.

GUIZHOU RIBAO ON RURAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEMS

HK260711 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Report on 26 October GUIZHOU RIBAO editorial: "Stabilize and Perfect the Agricultural Production Responsibility Systems"]

[Excerpts] The editorial points out: The party Central Committee has recently issued a circular on several matters in further strengthening and perfecting the agricultural production responsibility systems. This has solved a number of major problems in current rural work. It is a supplement to and a further development of the two central documents on agriculture. Seriously implementing the spirit of the central circular is of major significance for further improving the work of relaxing agricultural policies in the province, stabilizing and perfecting the production responsibility systems and developing agricultural production. The party committees at all levels must first seriously study this circular and then organize conveyance and discussion of it. They must gain an all-round and correct appreciation of the spirit of the circular and proceed to implement it in connection with reality.

Historical experiences have told us that forms of economic organization and management that are suited to the development level of the productive agricultural forces should be maintained relatively stable and should not be changed lightly. At present, the forms of production responsibility system in effect in the province's rural areas have only just been established in the majority of production teams. We lack practice in this respect. Their superiority has not yet been fully demonstrated. In these circumstances, it is particularly important to maintain stability.

The editorial says: The key to stabilizing a production responsibility system and bringing its superiority into full play lies in insuring that its contents are complete and perfect. We must therefore unify form and content and work hard at perfecting the content. This is an extremely important item of work. At present, large numbers of production teams have only decided on the form of production responsibility system, while the contents of the system are far from perfect. Many specific problems have not yet been solved, and a great deal of work remains in perfecting the systems. The party committees at all levels must fully understand this point, seriously conduct investigation and study and get a good grasp of this work.

Subjectivism in production command and egalitarianism in distribution have existed to a serious extent in agricultural production for a long time. These are the key matters hindering the consolidation and development of the collective economy. Whatever production responsibility system a production team uses, it must seriously overcome these two defects. This is the central topic in perfecting the agricultural production responsibility systems.

GUIZHOU RIBAO ON POLITICAL WORK IN INDUSTRY

HK260714 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Report on 25 October GUIZHOU RIBAO commentator's article: "The Party Committees Must Get a Good Grasp of Ideological and Political Work"]

[Excerpts] The article says: Following the shift of focus of party work, the party committees at all levels in Guizhou have attached importance to economic construction and vigorously grasped economic work. Initial achievements have been scored in the past year and more. At present, how to further grasp ideological and political work and insure the victorious fulfillment of economic tasks and the rapid accomplishment of the four modernizations is an important issue worthy of our attention.

The article points out: During the 10 years of turmoil, Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, Kang Sheng, Chen Boda and their ilk went in for empty politics in a big way and came out with streams of high-sounding, boastful and empty words.

Opening the way by means of mass criticism, they waged a savage and merciless struggle against the cadres and masses, seriously sabotaging the fine tradition of the party's ideological and political work. The effects of this have not yet been completely eliminated. We must therefore further clarify right and wrong, emancipate our thinking, revive and carry forward the party's fine tradition of ideological and political work and make a still greater success of ideological and political work in the new period.

What in fact is the relationship between politics and economics is a question of common knowledge in Marxism-Leninism which has caused confusion among certain people. Kang Sheng went in for so-called "criticism of the theory of productive forces" which meant limitless inflation of politics to a degree of absolutism, which even meant that we only needed politics and not economics. That is obviously completely wrong. In criticizing this rubbish of Kang Sheng, we must affirm the decisive role of economics. However, if it is obviously incorrect to only stress the decisive role of economics and negate the reaction of politics, replacing one absolutism with another.

The article says: While carrying out ideological and political work, it is necessary to use economic measures in coordination, and while applying economic measures, it is necessary to do a good job of ideological and political work. Otherwise, we will be unable to attain the goal of mobilizing the masses' activism and accomplishing the four modernizations. The party organizations at all levels throughout the province must seriously sum up experiences and lessons of ideological and political work of the past year, carry forward the achievements, overcome the defects, strengthen leadership and do still better in carrying out ideological and political work to insure that the thinking of the people of all nationalities in the province will be further merged with the party's general line of socialist modernization and that they will work hard in concert to score still greater achievements.

SICHUAN PAPER ON RURAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEMS

HK260717 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Report on 24 October SICHUAN RIBAO contributing commentator's article: "Sum Up Experiences and Strengthen and Perfect the Production Responsibility System"]

[Excerpts] The article says: In the past 2 years, following the spirit of the third plenary session, the rural cadres and peasant masses in Sichuan have based their work on actual local conditions, emancipated their minds, carried out bold exploration, and set up various forms of the production responsibility system in the course of practice. In particular, there have been new developments since last spring. We have started to take strides in the direction of the division of labor to suit different undertakings, specialized contracting and linking remuneration to output. The practice of the past 2 and more years has proven that the various forms of production responsibility system, especially fixing output quotas based on the work group with remuneration linked to output and specialization and diversified contracting and industrial and sideline production, are suited to the current level of productive forces in the province.

However, there are also a number of defects in all production responsibility systems, and many new situations and problems have cropped up. With regard to the system of fixing output quotas based on the work group with remuneration linked to output, a certain degree of "small but complete" and egalitarianism in distribution in the work groups still exist on some production teams. As a result, the superiority of this system has not yet been brought into full play. Hence, it is first necessary to stabilize the various production responsibility systems in effect in the province and, on that basis, to further strengthen, perfect and improve them.

With regard to linking remuneration to output, it is currently necessary to grasp a number of points. First, we should do well in fixing labor norms. Norms should be set for all possible items of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fisheries, industry, commerce, and agricultural capital construction and individual piecework should be introduced as much as possible. Second, we should promote the contract system of taking full responsibility for work, production and expenditure. It is necessary to improve economic accounting, do a good job of financial management and reduce production costs. Third, the necessary systems and specific methods perfected should be simple and scientific. The quality of the responsibility system linked to output should be improved. Fourth, labor forces for each different undertaking should be arranged in a rational way.

In setting up responsibility systems and putting them on a sound basis, we must take account of the peasants' economic interests and respect their democratic rights. What responsibility system a production team should set up should be democratically discussed by the cadres and peasants and decided collectively.

HEBEI'S JIN MING MEETS PING-PONG PLAYERS 23 OCTOBER

HK300506 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Summary] A tournament of outstanding ping-pong players opened in Shijiazhuang on 24 October. On the previous day, Li Erzong, secretary of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee, governor, and honorary chairman of the provincial ping-pong association, and Vice Governor Xu Ruilin visited the place where the players are staying and greeted them. A welcoming party was given for them in the evening. Present were Jin Ming, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, Governor Li Erzong and Vice Governor Xu Ruilin.

NEI MONGGOL TO PROMOTE MINORITY HIGHER EDUCATION

SK281104 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Proceeding from the region's actual situation, the Nei Monggol Regional Culture and Education Office and Higher Education Bureau recently worked out plans and concrete measures to promote minority education at the region's institutions of higher learning. Through our efforts over the last almost 30 years, we have basically raised a contingent of teachers, including backbone teachers, for minority education at Nei Monggol's institutions of higher learning. These teachers are good at both Chinese and Mongolian and are trained for their teaching and research tasks. A total of 17 departments at 7 institutions of higher learning in Nei Monggol hold classes in which lectures are given in Mongolian. Some 4,100 students of Mongolian nationality--23 percent of the student body--are studying at various higher education institutions.

However, the current status of minority education at institutions of higher learning leaves much to be desired. Departments are not sufficiently developed and are rather small in size, unable to form a fairly comprehensive minority education system. The number and quality of minority teachers fall far short of the needs of minority education. To raise the standards of the region's minority higher education in the 1980's, the regional Culture and Education Office and Higher Education Bureau believe one important measure is to strengthen and improve minority education at the primary and secondary school levels so a reserve of students qualified for higher education can be trained and a link between minority education at the primary and secondary schools and at the higher educational institutions can be formed. Accordingly, the regional Culture and Education Office and Higher Education Bureau in Nei Monggol should, in light of the region's special circumstances, set up additional courses with Mongolian as the teaching language. These courses can be taught in Mongolian either completely or partially, depending on the availability of faculty. Some courses may be taught in Chinese with individual tutoring conducted in Mongolian. Preparatory classes for minority students will continue to be organized with strengthened leadership and improved standards so they can be taught in Chinese after progressing to the regular level of classes.

The key to successful minority higher education lies in training a contingent of minority teachers and in raising the standards of Mongolian instruction as a specialized discipline. The regional Culture and Education Office and higher education institutions have decided to transform the minority classes set up by Beijing University for our region into minority teacher classes to train teachers for higher educational institutions in Nei Monggol. As a contingency measure, higher education institutions may give directional training to outstanding Mongolian graduates of the classes of 1977 and 1978, depending on their needs. Freshmen who speak both Mongolian and Chinese and who have potential for growth may also be selected and sent to schools outside Nei Monggol so they can reinforce the teaching contingent at higher education institutions upon graduation. In the meantime, efforts should be made to train backbone elements of minority teachers and pacesetters in every department.

Professors or associate professors of high academic standing at various higher education institutions, especially at old universities, should help train one or more Mongolian graduates or research students. Established schools should also help train minority teachers for new schools by special arrangement. Academic exchanges should be encouraged to improve teaching standards. Minority teachers should also be given priority consideration on applications to study abroad.

SHANXI RIBAO ON STRENGTHENED POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL WORK

HK250244 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Report on SHANXI RIBAO 25 October commentator's article: "Ideological and Political Work Can Only Be Strengthened, Not Weakened"]

[Excerpts] At present there are people who maintain that the shift in focus of party work means that political cadres should be switched to other work and that since the stress is on acting according to economic laws in all work, ideological and political work is not really necessary. Some comrades also maintain that the current hot topics are building the four modernizations, learning science and technology and promoting economic management, whereas ideological and political work is useless and has no future, and so on and so forth. Obviously, these ideas are extremely wrong. To carry out ideological and political work--work concerning people--is the fine tradition of our party and is also the program for building our proletarian revolutionary party.

At present, the most important thing in mobilizing the whole party and the people of the whole country to work in concert and go all-out to speed up the building of a powerful socialist country is to carry forward the party's fine traditions and seriously perform good work concerning people, that is, ideological and political work. This is because only if we do this work well can we mobilize the people's most valuable activism--ideological and political activism--to the maximum extent and thus effectively promote the reform of the state and economic management systems, overcome bureaucratism and other flaws and defects of all kinds, constantly improve work efficiency and product quality and truly make a success of economic work. Hence, ideological and political work remains the lifeline of all economic work in the new historical period. It should and must actively play a guarantor role in economic work and construction. All practices that separate economic construction from ideological and political work and set spiritual encouragement against material encouragement are wrong and must be resolutely corrected.

As a result of the discussion on the criterion of truth, the cadres and masses have emancipated their minds and are bold to explore all kinds of new situations and problems and put forward various suggestions. Everyone is talking about various matters and ideology is very lively. However, due to the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line and the influence and restraints of feudalism, bourgeois and petite bourgeois ideology, certain cadres and masses do not understand and even doubt and boycott the party's line, principles and policies. The various complex contradictions in the ideological field boil down to the contradiction between persistently following the party's general line of centering work on building the four modernizations or doubting and boycotting that line. This shows that it is currently extremely urgent and important to strengthen the party's ideological and political work, continue to emancipate the mind and deeply criticize the ultraleftist line. If it is said that it is wrong to talk about and grasp the class struggle every day, it is right to say that ideological and political work must be grasped every day. This is because objective things are constantly developing and changing and so is people's thinking. When old ideological problems have been solved, new ones will crop up. Your mind may be emancipated today, but your thinking may become ossified tomorrow. There is no end to the development of history, nor to the emancipation of the mind. Hence, ideological and political work can only be strengthened and cannot be weakened.

HEILONGJIANG: HARBIN ISSUES CIRCULAR ON MARKET CONTROLS

SK301002 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] According to Harbin RIBAO, the Harbin Municipal Industry-Commerce Administrative Bureau and the Municipal Public Security Bureau recently issued a joint circular on thoroughly implementing the spirit of the 25 January 1980 notice of the Harbin Municipal People's Government on strengthening market controls. The circular is aimed at enlivening the economy, safeguarding legitimate business, eliminating unlawful activities and setting forth stipulations on punishing individuals or units violating the notice.

The circular states: To fraudulently purchase industrial products from plants or stores and resell them at a higher price is regarded as speculation and profiteering. Those who commit such wrongdoings will be punished by having their illegal earnings confiscated and by being forced to sell their commodities at 30 percent less than the price set by the state. Those who repeatedly commit such wrongdoings will also be fined.

The fraudulent purchases of nonstaple foodstuffs such as vegetables, aquatic products and prepared foodstuffs from factories or stores for resale at high prices are also regarded as violations. Those who commit this wrongdoing will be punished by having their illegal earnings confiscated. Those who repeatedly do so will be fined.

Any enterprise or unit run by the state or collective, as well as their staff and workers, who are involved in such speculations and wrongdoings will be appropriately dealt with through the imposition of economic sanctions on leading personnel of the units involved and on the staff and workers concerned.

The circular notes: State and cooperative industry-commerce enterprises, service trades, mobile individual repair services and mobile retail shops which engage in business operations without a license or a shop sign will be regarded as violators. Those who violate the regulations will be criticized and have their businesses suspended. Those who repeatedly do so will be punished according to the regulations on public security control. Punishments will include warnings, fines and detention.

The circular also notes: Enterprises and stores authorized to sell industrial products and retailers who enjoy the privilege of purchasing commodities at wholesale prices which resell their commodities at prices higher than the unified one set by the state and arbitrarily convert fixed-price commodities into negotiated-price commodities will be punished by having all their illegal earnings confiscated. Those who commit serious mistakes will be dealt with by imposing punishment on leading personnel at their unit and withdrawing their business licenses.

HEILONGJIANG RIBAO URGES ECONOMIC REFORMS

SK291105 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Oct 80

[HEILONGJIANG RIBAO 29 October editorial: "Further Emancipate Minds and Speed Up Reformation of the Economic System"]

[Excerpts] The editorial states: Our province is facing a new situation in its efforts to reform the economic system. It will soon enter a new stage. The party and state have decided on the general orientation for economic reforms and clearly stated that all departments, central and local, must solve the problem of concentration of power. The work of delegating more decisionmaking power to pilot enterprises has developed rapidly in our province since last September. The situation has been good and we have enjoyed numerous successes.

The emergence of a new situation and the advent of a new stage in economic institutional reforms call on us, especially leading cadres at all levels, to further emancipate minds, gain a clear understanding of the situation and be bold in reforming links in the superstructure and the economic administrative system inimical to expanding enterprises' decisionmaking power and promoting reforms.

Some cadres are too cautious about initiating reforms; they are full of misgivings and fearful of reforms. To solve this problem, we must first emancipate minds, eliminate the pernicious influence of the left-leaning ideology and reach a common understanding by undertaking reforms and analyzing the results. We must also adopt the eight-character policy as a long-term guiding principle for economic construction in our daily work, pay attention to readjustment, reformation and consolidation and make reforms the motivating force for the national economy's readjustment.

To satisfy the reform requirements, we should expeditiously select and promote qualified economic administrators with emancipated minds who are bold in implementing reforms in order to readjust and strengthen leading bodies. We should implement the policy of expanding enterprises' decisionmaking power in an all-round way on an experimental basis in line with the guidelines of the Third Session of the Fifth NPC and our province's actual conditions so as to accelerate economic reforms.

The editorial emphasizes: Reforming the economic system is extremely difficult and complicated. All localities should strengthen their leadership over economic reforms. They should be determined in enacting reforms and bold in undertaking innovations. At the same time, they should be cautious in experimenting with typical cases and begin with partial reforms and later initiate more broadly-based ones.

JILIN PARTY COMMITTEE ON IMPROVING RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

SK301016 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Excerpts] On 30 October, JILIN RIBAO published the provincial party committee's suggestions on improving the job responsibility system in agricultural production. The central authorities' document on improving and perfecting the job responsibility system in agricultural production is another important instruction on agricultural development issued in the wake of the third plenary session. In line with the province's actual conditions, the provincial party committee put forward the following suggestions on ways to implement the central document:

1. Strengthen administration and management and establish and perfect the job responsibility system on the basis of consolidating and developing the collective economy. We must persistently implement the central instruction and attend to reorganizing administration and management, enact the policy of "to each according to his work" and establish and perfect the job responsibility system. We must regard these undertakings as the central task in consolidating the collective economy and developing agricultural production and conscientiously implement them in the coming winter-spring period.
2. Focusing on the job responsibility system in reorganizing and strengthening administration and management is an urgent task. Insofar as our province's rural areas are concerned, egalitarianism, defective job responsibility systems or a lack of such systems and mismanagement dominate. Many problems persist in the management of various departments--financial management in particular. Therefore, it is an urgent task for rural areas to establish a sound job responsibility system and reorganize administration and management.
3. Vigorously advance the system of signing contracts for specialized production and assessing payments in accordance with output. Enacting this system is an inexorable trend in the development of production. Under the unified management of production teams, this system means that labor forces which are successful in agricultural production will be contracted to be responsible for cropland according to individual technical specialties. Those proficient in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations or fisheries will be contracted for production in these areas. This system is suitable for prosperous teams as well as for impoverished, backward teams in remote areas.

4. Improve the system of assigning fixed responsibility and farm output for work groups and assessing payments in accordance with output.
5. Perfect the system of short-term production quotas and calculate remuneration according to fixed quotas.
6. Set fixed production quotas suited to local conditions.
7. Our province's collective economy, taken as a whole, is solid or relatively solid. Therefore, the system of assigning farm output quotas for individual households is not encouraged in our province. However, production teams which have already enacted this system or allotted grain ration plots [kou liang tian] should carry out distribution according to their original plans so as to win the peasants' trust.
8. Establish a job responsibility system for the management and operation of farm machines.
9. Expeditiously establishing a job responsibility system for agriculture-industry-commerce joint enterprises and commune and brigade-run enterprises.
10. Establish a job responsibility system among cadres.

CORRECTION TO JILIN DEPUTIES DISCUSS VARIOUS ISSUES

The following correction is supplied to the item entitled "Jilin Deputies, CPPCC Members Discuss Various Issues," published in the 28 October People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, page S 2: In the third paragraph, from line one, substitute the following"... 50,000 educated youth settling in the rural areas of our province. They are virtually deserted by society both politically and in real life, especially those somewhat older unmarried women who are..."

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG GOLD RESERVES--Geological departments in Heilongjiang Province fulfilled all state-assigned annual tasks by 25 September. Six placer gold deposits of proven reserves were discovered, the reserves of graphite mines in the province were doubled and a new underground water source was found near a marketable grain producing area. The geological departments have shifted the focus of geological prospecting work to gold, nonferrous metals and nonmetal deposits. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Oct 80 SK]

HEILONGJIANG INDUSTRY--During the January-September period, industrial enterprises in Harbin Municipality earned 13 percent more profits and the light and textile industrial enterprises achieved 16.8 percent more output value than in the corresponding 1979 period. The output value of the light and textile industries in the province, which accounted for 39.6 percent of the total industrial output in 1979, accounted for 42.2 percent in 1980. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Oct 80 SK]

HEILONGJIANG PERSONNEL--Personnel departments at all levels in Heilongjiang Province are working to implement the party's policies on intellectuals. Some 8,972 scientific and technical personnel have been reassigned to jobs in line with their specialties. In the past year, more than 420 unemployed scientific and technical workers have been hired. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Oct 80 SK]

JILIN POWER PRODUCTION--By 27 October, the Fengman powerplant in Jilin Province had overfulfilled the state power production plan by 300,450,000 kwh. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Oct 80 SK]

HSIN WAN PAO COMMENTS ON HOSTAGES, U.S. PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE

HK291200 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 29 Oct 80 p 1

["News Talk" column: "The Hostage Problem and a Heated TV Debate"]

[Text] The U.S. general election will take place in less than a week (the 4th of next month), which will be the first anniversary of the detention of the U.S. hostages.

These two matters which were originally not related to each other are now linked. If the hostages are released before the general election, Carter will definitely be reelected; if they are released shortly after the general election, Carter can probably win; only if the problem remains unsolved, will it be of no help to Carter.

Iranian officials originally made the linkage, hinting that the hostages would be released before the U.S. general election. However, they are now modifying their previous remarks, saying that the hostages will not be released before the general election. It is said that Khomeyni has declared that he does not want to help Carter or Reagan. However, in his speech yesterday, although Khomeyni continued to condemn the United States, he did not utter a single word about the hostages. Silence is better than a curse and better than slamming a door with a curse. This is rather delicate. According to Khomeyni's consistent workstyle, he should have condemned the United States again on this problem but he did not do so. This appeared to be different from what it used to be, making people doubt whether there is a lot behind all this.

On the other hand, U.S. officials, particularly Carter himself, have been very careful over the past few days. They have again and again cautioned Americans not to be over-optimistic. Officials have also complained that the media has disseminated optimistic news which might be harmful. Thus, it seems that the more one tries to hide, the more one is exposed.

What can be seen publicly is that there is not much basis for optimism. However, it cannot be ruled out that there will be a change in 5 to 6 days. So long as the prospect is better and far better than the present situation, Carter's campaign for presidency will be better than Reagan's.

The latest public opinion poll has shown that the situation is favourable to Carter. Although he has only a slight advantage he has changed from his disadvantageous position. Of course, the advantageous position might be changed to the disadvantageous one at any time. People should not be too optimistic.

Today's TV debate between Carter and Reagan can increase or reduce both of their marks, although its influence is not as great as that of the hostages.

During the debate, Carter declared that if the hostages are released, arms will be sold, while Reagan declared that he would not hold talks with terrorists. These different attitudes may affect the decision of the Iranian officials. In the light of this debate, if Reagan is elected, it will not do them any good but if Carter is reelected, it will be different.

The hostages will eventually be released. The Iranian officials feel that they must rid themselves of this burden. The problem is when it can be done. It seems that it will be beneficial to both Carter and Iran if the hostages are released at an early date.

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